



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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31 October 1990

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Gabon

PDG Obtains Majority in Legislative Elections

AB3110090490 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] In Gabon, all the results of the 28 October legislative elections are now known. The Gabonese Democratic Party, [PDG], the former single ruling party, managed to win by a narrow margin. It has obtained absolute majority at the National Assembly with 62 seats as against 55 for the opposition as a whole. Jean-Joseph Mbourou what will be the composition of the new Gabonese National Assembly?

[Mbourou] The PDG will, undeniably, dominate the future National Assembly under the multiparty system. The PDG has already emerged as the country's major political force with the obtention of 62 out of 117 seats, with three of the 62 seats filled by affiliated independent candidates. There are three more seats to be filled in Mayumba and Moyabi constituencies where the second ballot will take place on Sunday, 4 November.

With 19 elected members, the National Recovery Movement-Lumberjacks [MORENA-Bucherons] appears as the second political force. Of course, its leader, Father Paul Mba Abessole, had announced the withdrawal of his party from these elections and called for a boycott of the second ballot, but his call was not fully heeded by MORENA-Lumberjack candidates, especially in Ogooué Maritime and Moyen-Ogooué Provinces where two of his candidates were elected for the third seat of the Ndogou-Gamba Department and the first seat of the Abanga-Bigne Department. However, we do not know what the attitude of the elected members of Father Paul Mba Abessole's movement will be. Will they sit in the National Assembly? That is the question. Nonetheless, the MORENA-Lumberjacks leader recently said that a decision will be made that will take into account the interests of the party, the nation, and of elected members.

MORENA-Lumberjacks is closely followed by Lawyer Agondjo-Okawe's Gabonese Party for Progress, PGP, whose elected members increased by four in the last two ballots. The PGP obtained three seats in the first ballot of 21 October, and 12 in the second ballot. It had earlier won three seats in the 16 September ballot. With 18 deputies in the future National Assembly, the PGP appears as the country's third political party.

Next comes MORENA-Original with seven seats; the Association for Socialism in Gabon [APSG], six; the Gabonese Socialist Union [USG], four; and the Circle for Renewal and Progress [CRP], one.

Evidently, the first Gabonese National Assembly under the multiparty system will be dominated by the PDG, the former single ruling party. The opposition as a whole obtained only 55 seats. But, of course, we are awaiting results for the last three seats for Mayumba and Moyabi

constituencies where the second ballot will take place on 4 November. The future National Assembly will have 120 members.

Rwanda

President on Current Situation, Policy

EA3010175890 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 29 Oct 90

[President Juvenal Habyarimana's "address to the nation" on 29 October 1990; place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Militants, we have in our region strong allies who are also convinced about the rightness of our cause and on whom we can always rely. Among our regional allies are Burundi and Kenya. [passage omitted]

The meetings with interested parties were followed by what we usually call summits. First there was the Mwanza summit between Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda, and the Gbadolite Summit between Zaire, Burundi, and Rwanda. Both summits had the same aim: to do everything possible to achieve a rapid return of peace to Rwanda. This return to peace was first and foremost to start with an end to the bloodshed and the destruction of our country. It was to begin with a cease-fire followed by establishing an interposition force along the Uganda-Rwanda border, with the negotiations on long-term solutions to the Rwandan refugee problem only to be tackled after that.

In this respect, I would like to reiterate the Rwandan Government's position: It is an open position. We approve the idea of a cease-fire. Rwanda has always favored flexibility, and it will never reject any idea which may allow a rapid and peaceful settlement to be reached. Nonetheless, for Rwanda there is no question of holding direct negotiations with our aggressors as long as their departure from Rwandan territory does not occur as an integral part of some agreement.

On the other hand, we are ready—and we reaffirm it today—we are ready to negotiate with all those who have influence over these armed invaders. In fact, this is how Rwanda defines its move: a cease-fire followed by the assailants' withdrawal. The negotiations expected in the framework of permanent solutions to the refugee problem can only take place after the departure of the assailants who—and the world is beginning to be convinced about this—are in no way interested in or motivated by the refugee problem.

The whole Rwandan people would rise as one man if direct negotiations were to be held with these aggressors who put the country to fire and sword while most despicably tarnishing its image as they have done while continuing to shoot at us and illegally occupy our territory. Rather than giving up a single inch of our territory in response to a fait accompli from these foreign army

deserters, the Rwandan people, all of us, [words indistinct] we will fight to the last man before allowing our country to be destroyed and a feudal, elitist, and royalist regime to be restored. [passage omitted]

Troops Set Village Ablaze; Residents Flee

AB3010201290 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 30 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While attempts to resolve the conflict in Rwanda continue, government forces appear to have gone on the offensive. As part of those attempts, an African monitoring force is currently assembling in the Eastern Zairian town of Goma, from where it hopes to organize the enforcement and monitoring of a cease-fire. However, both President Habyarimana and the rebels have yet to actually stop fighting, and refugees fleeing into Uganda from northeastern Rwanda are bringing with them stories of tough action by government troops. Our reporter, Epaja Julu, is down in the border area and sent this report:

[Begin Julu recording] Yesterday, government troops set ablaze Gachindu village, which lies on a small hill overlooking the border post of Kazinga. Last night the village was smoldering with fire. The village lies in an area leading to Nyagatare, which the government troops recaptured from rebels last week. A 70-year-old man, Karoveri Karegeya, told me this morning at Kazinga that he had lost all his property, including three cows, following the burning yesterday of the village.

Local people at Kazinga said that at around 1200 noon yesterday, they saw Rwandan Government troops arrive at Gachindu in six military lorries, four jeeps, and two buses. They then disembarked and set the grass-stacked village ablaze. Refugees who fled the village said the soldiers had found it almost abandoned as most people had gone to graze their herds along the border. A security official told me that he had seen hundreds of Rwandan Government troops advance along the (Omuyande) River, which joins Muvumba River that leads to the Kagitumba border post through which the rebels invaded the country at the beginning of this month. Following the burning of the village, the population has

been sent into panic and villagers are now fleeing to the Uganda side of the border. [end recording]

Radio Lists Towns Controlled by Armed Forces

EA3010183090 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1115 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] The war imposed on us by the Ugandan Army deserters continues, mainly along the Kagitumba-Gabiro axis, but now Muvumba, (Nuvumba), Nyagatare, and Gabiro are entirely in our Armed Forces' hands. It is a shame that the assailants are not respecting the cease-fire, which was to allow them to withdraw from the territory and open the way to negotiations. In a message addressed yesterday to the nation and to Rwanda's friends, President Habyarimana expressed himself clearly on this particular point: Rwanda will not leave an inch of its territory to our aggressors.

Armed Forces Control Kagitumba Border Post

EA3010203090 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] The Kagitumba border post has been in the hands of our Armed Forces since 1730 today. This is reported in a National Defense Ministry communiqué which has just reached us. This a great victory for our Armed Forces after four weeks of fighting. You know that they have been fighting the enemy since 1 October 1990. The Rwandan people are still asked to remain vigilant as it is possible that some assailants who infiltrated the population still remain.

Egyptian Ambassador Promises Support in Conflict

EA3010212090 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Summary] Today in Kigali General Juvenal Habyarimana received the new Egyptian ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Samir Sami Darwish, who delivered his credentials. The ambassador told the national press that he held talks with the head of state on bilateral cooperation. "The situation in our country following the attack by assailants from Uganda was also discussed. Egypt promises to support us and to do anything necessary to solve the conflict peacefully."

Ethiopia

President Mengistu Leaves For Egypt 30 Oct

AB3010110690 Paris AFP in English 0824 GMT
30 Oct 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 30 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam left here Tuesday [30 Oct] on a surprise visit to Cairo, where he is to discuss regional security with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, officials said. The Ethiopian leader, whose government is threatened by rebellions in the northern states of Tigray and Eritrea, will probably spend one day in the Egyptian capital, the officials said. The trip was not announced in advance.

Egyptian Reportage

WA3110144590

For reportage on the visit by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam to Egypt, including reports on his talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, please see the Egypt section of the 31 October Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OLA Claims Numerous Government Casualties

EA2610202090 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo
Liberation in Oromo 1900 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Begi Province, Asosa Administrative Area—The heroic Oromo Liberation Army [OLA] and the People's Defense Force [PDF] have carried out intensive operations against the colonial Amhara government forces which were deployed in large numbers to loot our people in different places, and have inflicted heavy losses on them. [passage omitted]

In heavy fighting on 20 October, more than 125 enslaving Amhara government soldiers were killed, over 120 others wounded and one soldier was captured by the heroic OLA and PDF. [passage omitted]

In another development, 30 enemy soldiers were killed and 28 others wounded in fighting on 22 October between the joint OLA and PDF forces and the enemy force traveling from (Hoka) to (Kashemando). On the same day one enemy vehicle transporting soldiers from (Hoka) to (Kashemando) was destroyed by a land mine planted by the OLA engineering unit.

Gidami Province [Welega Region]—The OLA and the PDF on 21 October attacked the anti-Oromo government forces deployed from Gidami town who had burned people's houses and looted property. In the fighting, 47 fascist government soldiers were killed and 63 others wounded. Enemy soldiers deployed for a similar mission were defeated on 22 October; 29 were killed and 35 others wounded. In heavy fighting in the (Kumbabi) market and Buri areas between 19 and 22 October, more than 200 enemy soldiers were killed and

over 240 others wounded. The colonial Amhara government forces, which were deployed to terrify and harass our people, burned more than 60 houses and looted large amounts of the people's property. [passage omitted]

EPRDF Issues Statement to Orthodox Church

EA3010170090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 29 Oct 90

[“Statement” issued by the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, on the “slanderous” campaign launched by senior officials of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church against the EPRDF and its member organizations; date, place issued not given—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Ethiopian broad masses know that senior officials of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church have been carrying out a campaign of slander and fabrication against the EPRDF and its member organizations for a long time. In pursuance of that campaign, the senior officials of the Orthodox Church included in resolutions adopted at the end of their regular meeting on 20 October 1990 absolutely baseless lies and slanders against the EPRDF and its member organizations. We do not believe that the Ethiopian broad masses and the international community will pay any attention to these shameful accusations and slander, and we intend to give a detailed reply to each. However, we believe that there are some points the Ethiopian people and concerned parties should understand.

Why did the senior leaders of the Orthodox Church launch such a campaign of baseless lies and slander? Why are such matters raised at this particular time? Why have the senior orthodox leaders words become identical to those of the Dergue? Why, when the Dergue was sending its aircraft and infantry to bomb, burn, and desecrate churches and monasteries and massacre priests and religious leaders; when it was carrying out a wide-ranging antireligion campaign to eliminate religion; and when its cadres and soldiers were raping the wives of priests, were these leaders silent? [passage omitted]

The orthodox leaders have chosen to prolong the Dergue's life and power by slandering the EPRDF and its member organizations because they fear being brought to book by the masses of the priests once the Dergue collapses. Another reason is that just as the Dergue perpetrates a wide range of administrative malpractices and suppresses the entire people of Ethiopia, senior orthodox officials are guilty of similar acts of poorly administrating the entire Orthodox Church and its priests. The priests therefore feel bitter about these leaders. The leaders are perfectly aware that the priests are waiting for the right time to take revenge. [passage omitted]

Now, however, the matter has become intolerable. We believe that this campaign of baseless lies and slander of the senior officials of the Orthodox Church against the

EPRDF and its member organizations must be investigated by a body of the World Council of Churches [WCC], and the results must be revealed to the international community and Ethiopian masses. We also believe that the matter can be handled fairly only if the so-called leaders of the Orthodox Church invite the WCC to investigate it. We shall open our liberated areas to the representatives of the WCC, and when they come we shall allow them to go anywhere they wish and talk to anyone they want to in order to get the facts. We are willing to cooperate with them fully. We call on the self-styled leaders of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church to accept our call and invite the representatives of the WCC to investigate the matter to demonstrate their sincerity to the Ethiopian people.

Finally, we would like to address a call to the WCC. We request that the WCC investigate the campaign of baseless lies and slander mounted by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church leaders against the EPRDF and its member organizations. We wish to assure the WCC in advance that their representatives will receive our full cooperation during their investigation. The downfall of the Dergue is certain.

[Signed] Executive Committee of the EPRDF, 28 October 1990.

Somalia

Police Chief Briefs Press on Disturbances

EA3010154190 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1850 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] The commander of the Somali police force, Brigadier Abdirahman Abdi Hussein said the 23 October demonstration in Mogadishu aimed at looting the commercial sector and public property. The commander, who was briefing the press at his office today, said the demonstration was the work of troublemakers and was engineered by inciters whose intention was to loot property at random and derail the implementation of the interim constitution.

Brig. Abdirahman Abdi Hussein disclosed that during the past three months the Somali police force had

tightened security in the city, and this move had cost the lives of 21 policemen. He added that with effect from today the police force would never tolerate incidents of such a nature and would take stern steps to deal with anyone who might try to cause insecurity.

The commander, who was asked about the sporadic shooting which is heard nightly in Mogadishu, said in reply that the firing was not the work of bandits but shots being fired by government officials' bodyguards and security personnel at embassies. The commander called on those involved to stop firing at random.

The commander of the Somali police force said that while the Somali police force was entrusted with the security of the citizens it could hold criminals in custody longer than periods stipulated in the Constitution and therefore such criminals would be taken to the criminal courts. The commander called on the citizens to assist the police force in their work and stressed that the security of every individual was vital.

Tanzania

Uganda's Museveni Sends Message to Mwinyi

EA3010163090 Dakar PANA in English
1613 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Dakar, 30 Oct (PANA)—The Ugandan vice-prime minister, Abubakar Mayanja, made a brief visit to Tanzania where he informed President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on efforts being made to solve the crisis in Rwanda. According to a XINHUA News Agency report on Tuesday, Mayanja Monday delivered to Mwinyi a special message from President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, who is the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. During their discussions, Mwinyi and the visiting vice-prime minister discussed the prevailing situation in Rwanda especially the proposed resettlement of Rwandese refugees in other African countries.

Rwandese refugees living in Uganda crossed into Rwanda on 1 October provoking the on-going fighting with Rwanda government troops. A series of summits by African heads of state have since taken place in an effort to reach a ceasefire as well as a long lasting solution to the problem of Rwandese refugees in the region.

De Klerk Calls on International Community

MB3110065990 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] The State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says the moment of truth has arrived for the international community regarding its attitude towards South Africa.

Addressing the first annual banquet of the South African Chamber of Business, SACOB, in Johannesburg, President de Klerk said that although he had received a warm welcome on his recent overseas visits the government needed more than just praise at this stage. He said that in the past foreign governments had supported mainly organizations that they believed were being discriminated against and that they would now have to reassess their supportive role.

President de Klerk said he had noted a keen desire overseas for South Africa to succeed in its goal of a new and peacefully negotiated constitution. He said that there was growing appreciation that South Africa was an economic engine for the entire southern African region. He said world leaders were anxious for South Africa to play an indispensable role in the economic salvation of southern Africa and even in other parts of Africa.

Minister—Europe's 'Keen' Support for Reforms

MB3010120690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1050 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—There was "very keen support" for State President F.W. de Klerk's reform initiatives in Europe, Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said on Tuesday. Mr. Louw, who on Tuesday returned to South Africa following a three week visit to Europe, said people there were well informed on the South African political situation.

He said they aware it was not a "black and white" matter but that many ethnic groups had to get together to achieve a peaceful, negotiated settlement. "The general attitude of Europe is that sanctions are crumbling and should be lifted as soon as possible."

He said he had also been given the impression there would be very little financial support given to any group which advocated violence as a means towards a political settlement. In discussions with cultural attaches, a keen interest had been shown in renewing cultural ties with South Africa, despite the cultural boycott which still exists.

"The initiative was taken by Russia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to contact South Africa of their own accord with a view to entering into agreements to cultivate cultural and educational programmes."

One of the purposes of Mr. Louw's European trip was to investigate the enquiries which were streaming in regarding immigration to South Africa. This was especially common in the East Bloc countries, he said. "Our

European offices handle 500,000 enquiries regarding visas, business visas and emigration in the course of a year."

He emphasised government would not allow unqualified people to immigrate to South Africa as this would increase unemployment.

"We're interested in people in the professional, semi-professional and skilled categories which we have earmarked as scarce categories."

He said whereas unskilled people would increase unemployment, skilled people could create job opportunities for unskilled South Africans. In the past four years there had not been an increase in the number of immigrants to South Africa, but this year they hoped to show a net gain of "8,000 plus" skilled immigrants. "We're also hoping to persuade qualified people who have left South Africa to return."

He said they would work on the major task of bringing together potential qualified employees and small employers which did not have the capital to canvass skilled labour overseas. Mr. Louw said they were also negotiating with Far East entrepreneurs and hoped to encourage them to come to South Africa. This too would create job opportunities.

There was a great deal of interest regarding reinvestment in South Africa. An interesting debate was taking place in Europe as to whether South Africa or East Bloc countries would be better investments, he said. "The overall feeling is that South Africa would be the better proposition if we can control the violence."

Mr. Louw's trip also included visits to the eight South African Home Affairs Offices in Europe in order to update South Africa's visa policy. This involved the revision of delegation of powers so the "speediest possible service" could be delivered in view of increased tourism and business ventures.

Unrest Area Designation of 11 Townships Lifted

MB3110095690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 31 SAPA—The recent declaration of 11 townships as unrest areas was lifted on Wednesday [31 Oct] by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. Wattville, Daveyton, Katlehong, Thokoza, Tembisa, KwaThema, Duduza, Bothlieng, Ratanda, Vosloorus and Tsakane will no longer be regarded as unrest areas, the minister announced on Wednesday.

Mr. Vlok said in a statement the security situation had improved to such an extent the lifting of the declaration of these townships as unrest areas was now possible. "During October, only 32 unrest incidents took place in these areas, in comparison with the 363 incidents reported in September and 382 in August."

He warned, however, the situation would be watched closely and evaluated constantly. Violence would not be tolerated and would be "suppressed by all means allowed by the law. It is of cardinal importance that law and order be maintained to make peaceful change in the country possible."

He said he would not hesitate to declare as unrest areas places where the public order was disrupted by disturbance of the peace, disorder, rioting or public violence. "Conversely, these powers will only be employed where the situation demands it and for only as long as unrest endures."

The unrest situation in Soweto and other areas where the declaration of unrest areas was still valid did not allow the measures to be lifted, he said. "The situation is however being closely monitored and the declaration of these areas as unrest areas will, as soon as it becomes clear that violence is no longer a threat, be lifted."

Mr. Vlok extended his thanks to members of the SAP [South African Police] and SADF [South African Defense Force] who had worked long hours under "extremely trying circumstances" to re-establish order.

De Klerk, People's Party Talk on Minorities

MB3010172890 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk today held talks at the Union Buildings in Pretoria with a delegation from the National People's Party led by Mr. Amichand Rajbansi. The talks dealt mainly with the negotiation process and the issue of minority representation.

[Begin Rajbansi video recording in English] We find that in the various structures and institutions in this country there is a belief that a very, very strong point at the negotiation table will be the question of minority representation. Therefore we felt that the initiative should be taken by the honorable state president, and we put this forward to him as a proposal that South Africa should see, at the center of the negotiation table, as part of the national debate, as a matter of extreme urgency, the question of seeing and hearing all possible participants to prepare a new constitution for South Africa. [end recording]

Groups Retract De Klerk Invitation; Intimidation

MB3010172490 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] The Vaal Residents' Representative Party [VRRP] and the National Forum have retracted their invitation to State President F. W. de Klerk to visit Lekoa later this week, following alleged intimidation. President of the VRRP, Mr. Samuel Kolisang, says members of the Congress of South African Students and the African National Congress [ANC] Women's League threatened to burn down his house if the visit went ahead.

[Begin video recording] [Kolisang, in English] The position at this point in time, we had a meeting on the 21st

to come and consult with the residents, and preparing for the visit, including all the political bodies, which we invited by letter. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter Liesel Hamman] Mr Pat Mogashoa, National Forum Publicity Secretary, says Mr. De Klerk had asked that consensus over a possible visit first be obtained among parties in Lekoa before he could agree to it. Mr. Mogashoa says the ANC has not yet reacted to this request.

[Mogashoa, in English] The National Forum strongly condemns actions taken by certain people who purport to be members of the ANC, in attempting to intimidate our leadership in the Lekoa region.

[Hamman] Meanwhile, the ANC has denied that its members have been intimidating people with the organization's consent. Ms. Gill Marcus, ANC spokesperson, said individuals under the umbrella of the ANC could, however, be guilty of such actions. She said the organization would approve of peaceful protests against such a visit. [end recording]

ANC, Insurers Discuss Funding of Projects

MB3010155990 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 30 Oct 90 p 1

[Article by Greta Steyn: "Talks on Life Police Cash For Social Projects"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and life insurers are discussing the investment of 5 percent to 10 percent of the institutions' cash flows, at least R[rand]2bn a year, in "socially desirable" investments to reduce economic inequality.

ANC economist Vella Pillay told an Islamic Bank conference on Banking in the New SA [South Africa] in Johannesburg yesterday that the organisation had suggested to the life insurers that up to 10 percent of savings be placed in social investments.

"We pointed out that a democratic government would take a serious interest in the way the savings of the nation which they administer, through their life policies, are managed and the assets in which they are held."

The life insurers have responded by creating a Life Offices Association (LOA) committee to look into ways of getting involved in "socially desirable" investments. LOA chairman Dorian Wharton-Hood has confirmed the creation of the committee but has declined to be specific on the industry's intentions.

Industry sources say the institutions are keen to come up with an alternative to nationalisation and the life insurers' discussions centre around investing 5 percent of cash flows in social spending such as housing, which would unlock about R2bn a year.

Pillay said the ANC was still waiting for a response from the insurers.

He said one way in which life offices, the banks and other institutions could get involved in the new SA was by providing finance for industrial development banks. Their investment would take place through the buying of government-guaranteed bonds issued by the new industrial development banks.

"The latter would then be required to make planned investments based on a clear industrial strategy...providing both equity finance and loan capital." Australia, Korea, Brazil and some European countries had followed this strategy.

Bankers who attended yesterday's conference said such a move would amount to heavy intervention in the market, but they were glad the ANC had apparently ditched its policy of nationalising the banks.

Pillay declared the SA financial markets to be "veritable casinos" and said government intervention was essential to direct funds to sections of the economy that most needed them.

Apart from influencing the direction of credit to preferred economic sectors and to housing, the ANC's monetary policy would renew interest rate controls and ensure cheap deficit financing for a democratic government facing the pressure of increased social spending.

"In our judgment, the reduction of the interest rate is exceptionally urgent. We hope that the present government will take action now and thereby seek to overcome the severe cash flow problems of heavily indebted enterprises, expand the flow of resources into the housing construction industry and start tackling the vexed problem of black unemployment."

Policy would also be focused on "ending the pursuit of profit in the banking sector at the expense of banking prudentiality."

Slovo on 'Secret Force' Trying To Derail Talks

MB3010154690 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
30 Oct 90 p 3

[Report by Brian Sokutu: "Secret Force Trying To Derail Talks, Says Slovo"]

[Text] Strong forces within the Government were doing everything possible to turn the clock back, South African Community Party [SACP] general secretary and ANC [African National Congress] NEC [National Executive Committee] member Mr Joe Slovo said at the weekend.

Slovo was addressing about 20 000 people during the relaunch of the ANC Youth League at Orlando Stadium, Soweto.

"They want to separate the ANC from its people and their struggle. They want to divide the ANC into 'doves' and 'hawks', but they must know that there is only one ANC which consists of the eagles of liberation."

He said: "If the point is reached when there is no peaceful way forward we will know what to do."

"President de Klerk's honesty is not the only question because he is not the only one in power. Magnus Malan is also in power and we're convinced that he has his own agenda. Vlok is in power too."

He said there were people involved in death squads who occupied positions of power.

"Our concessions like the suspension of armed action are often misinterpreted as a sign of weakness rather than a commitment to peace. Hardly a day passes without some Government Minister accusing us of doing things which endanger the peace process."

"They forget that it was the ANC which initiated the Harare Declaration which made the peace process possible. It was the ANC which put the talks on track after the Sebokeng massacre."

"It was the ANC which moved to break the logjam during the talks by suspending the armed struggle even before it was required to do so."

Slovo said some people like Mac Maharaj, who had worked for a breakthrough for peace, had been rewarded with imprisonment.

Inkatha's Lombo 'Gunned Down' in City Center

MB3110095390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1136 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Oct 31 SAPA—Inkatha leader Arnold Lolo Lombo was gunned down in the Pietermaritzburg city centre in broad daylight on Tuesday [30 Oct] afternoon, prompting another Inkatha leader to call on political leaders to do all they could to end violence.

An Inkatha Freedom Party leader in the greater Pietermaritzburg area, David Ntombela, made the urgent appeal to the national leaders of Inkatha and of the ANC [African National Congress], Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela, to meet and address people to end the violence.

Mr. Ntombela, commenting after the death of Mr. Lombo, was quoted by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news as saying too many lives had already been wasted, and it was time the two leaders came together to reconcile the people. Mr. Ntombela said it was appropriate the leaders should meet in Pietermaritzburg because that was where the violence had begun.

Meanwhile, four men arrested in connection with Mr. Lombo's death have not yet been charged and are expected to appear in court on Thursday [1 Nov], SABC reported.

Coverage of Maharaj, Others Trial Proceedings

MB2910185090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Durban Oct 29 SAPA—Shouts of “Amandla awethu” (“Power is ours”) and “Viva Comrades” filled the Durban Regional Court on Monday as a senior Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] commander, an ANC [African National Congress] Executive Committee member and six other members of the ANC entered the packed courtroom for a bail application.

Fists were raised and hugs and kisses exchanged between relatives and friends of the men and two women, who are alleged to have been involved in “Operation Vula”, a plot to overthrow the government.

Mr. M. Yacoob, who is appearing on behalf of MK Commander Mr. Siphiwe Nyanda, 40, Mr. Raymond Lala, 32, Miss Catherine Mvelase, 25, Mrs. Susanna Tshabalala, 30, Mr. Dipak Patel, 26, Mr. Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan, 41, Mr. Amnesh Munnessar Sankar, 22, and ANC Executive Committee member Mr. Sathyanandanath “Mac” Maharaj, 65, asked that the bail application be adjourned as he was not ready to proceed. Another reason was because a subpoena had been issued for the minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, to testify at the application in respect of Mr. Nyanda only.

However, the goal posts had been shifted considerably as the minister was now needed to give evidence in respect of all eight accused. Mr. Yacoob said Mr. Coetsee was also not available to give evidence on Monday as he wanted to consult with the African National Congress over the issue of the subpoena.

The application, he said, would probably take two or three days and suggested it start on Friday, November 2, and continue on Thursday and Friday, November 8 and 9. Mr. P.J. Blomkamp, for the state, had no objection to the application being heard on the dates suggested by Mr. Yacoob.

Mr. Yacoob then told Mr. Reed that Mr. Sankar and Mr. Maharaj had been receiving medical treatment at St. Aidan’s Hospital and asked if they may be remanded back to that hospital and not the prison hospital.

The matter was remanded briefly for Mr. Reed, Mr. Yacoob and Mr. Blomkamp to determine whether any provision was made for the men to be ordered detained at a hospital other than the prison hospital. Mr. Reed said he would hear argument on Tuesday and make a final decision then on whether the men could be detained at St. Aidan’s, saying he did not want to make a wrong order.

Addressing the court at the start of proceedings, Mr. Blomkamp said it was envisaged the eight would eventually be prosecuted in the Supreme Court on charges of terrorism and various alternatives under the Arms and Ammunition Act.

Initially, Mr. Nyanda, who was appearing on three charges under the Arms and Ammunition Act, had been remanded until Monday for trial. However, additional charges had been added and seven other accused had been joined.

Authorisation had been given by the attorney-general to prosecute nine people, however, only eight were present on Monday as it was “not possible to arrest” another accused, Mr. Billy Nair.

It has been alleged that from July 1988 to July 1990 and in Natal, the Transvaal and other places within South Africa and elsewhere the men and women engaged in a plot to overthrow the government.

They allegedly conspired with Mr. Joe Slovo, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils and a number of others to create a national underground network to recruit, train, arm and lead a people’s army or revolutionary army to seize power from the government by means of an armed insurrection. The network was allegedly code-named Vula.

Setting up the project allegedly involved transferring large amounts of money from outside South Africa to finance the activities of the project, to assist in infiltrating people, to rent or buy safe houses, to set up a communications network, to arrange for arms, ammunition and explosives to be smuggled into the country and to recruit and train people.

A number of other activities were also allegedly involved in setting up Vula. It was confirmed by Mr. Maharaj and Mr. Sankar’s lawyer, Mr. Yunus Mohamed on Monday, that Mr. Maharaj was suffering from spinal problems and Mr. Sankar from severe depression.

Congress Apartheid Hardliners Threaten on IMF

MB2910175890 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 29 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Report by Simon Barber: “IMF ‘Held Hostage’ in U.S. Pro-Sanctions Move”]

[Text] Washington—Hardline sanctions proponents in the U.S. Congress are threatening to block new U.S. funding for the IMF if the Bush administration supports an IMF loan application by SA [South Africa].

In a letter to Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, they argue that change in SA is not “irreversible”, as President George Bush contends, because “elements of the security forces and the extreme right wing” are attempting to “destabilise” constitutional talks.

The letter, drafted by Congressman Walter Fauntroy, chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy, [as published] was prompted by remarks by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen after President F.W. de Klerk’s visit.

Cohen said on National Public Radio that the administration "would not have any political objections" to SA requesting an IMF loan.

The letter warns: "A confrontation in the Congress over an IMF loan to SA would be most unfortunate and would render a serious disservice to the IMF, which may soon be seeking congressional authorisation for U.S. participation in a quota increase."

Noting that the IMF executive board was to have held its annual consultations on SA on October 10, Fauntroy and the letter's co-signatories said "we hope this meeting is not a prelude to a loan request from Pretoria".

Under the Gramm Amendment to the 1983 Bretton Woods Agreement Act, the Administration is required to oppose an SA loan request unless it meets certain technical conditions. The proceeds would have to be used to help erode apartheid and to ease a genuine balance of payments crisis that could not be dealt with through private borrowing.

Fauntroy and his colleagues wish to link SA's access to fund facilities to the conditions for lifting sanctions prescribed in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act [CAAA]. Cohen has stated that the Administration would judge an SA application strictly in terms of the Gramm Amendment.

Though Fauntroy himself will not be in Congress next year, other signatories of the letter, including House Majority Whip William Gray, Congressman Stephen Solarz, and most of the congressional black caucus, carry enough weight to give the administration second thoughts, especially if the IMF replenishment is to be held hostage.

Members of the black caucus have made it clear they will not consider the CAAA's conditions to have been met in SA until a new, nonracial government has taken office.

The Administration believes that while SA has no intention of requesting a loan in the immediate future, it may well decide to do so in the middle of next year as part of a strategy to reflate the economy as constitutional talks get under way.

Antiapartheid 'Industry' Seen Collapsing

MB2810111690 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 28 Oct 90 p 7

[Article by David Breier, Political Correspondent: "Anti-SA Industry To Adapt or Die"]

[Text] The vast international "anti-apartheid industry" is collapsing following dramatic shifts in world trends as well as major reforms in South Africa, experts disclosed this week.

Countless people working for hundreds of anti-apartheid agencies throughout the world, including the United Nations, Europe, the United States and South Africa

itself, now face unemployment unless they can take up other issues to justify financial aid.

The industrialised world has become preoccupied with its own quality of life and is increasingly ignoring Third World and especially black African issues such as apartheid, international authorities said.

The revolution in world thinking which has demoted apartheid as one of the great issues of the day, was revealed during State President F.W. de Klerk's highly successful visit to the Netherlands, the anti-apartheid capital of Europe.

"He is the right man in the right spot," said Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of Mr. de Klerk who is phasing out apartheid and regaining world respectability for South Africa.

It is now widely predicted that the European summit in December will lift major European Community sanctions including the ban on new investments.

The massive shift in world thinking was further underlined this week by the disclosure that the EC is phasing out its funding, through the Kagiso Trust, of anti-apartheid political bodies in South Africa, including the alternative press.

The EC will put its money into development projects instead.

Even South Africa's moderate Democratic Party is having to retrench staff as its financial resources dry up.

If anti-apartheid bodies wish to survive, they have to adapt to the change by taking up other issues that really concern the industrialised world, says Andre du Pisani, research director of the SA [South African] Institute of International Affairs.

There was globally a new agenda in the 1990s to include economic factors, the new Europe, health, development, education, social problems, drugs, food, the environment, security, nuclear proliferation, technology transfer and human rights violations—including violations in the Third World, he said.

Although apartheid would still linger for some time on the conscience of the world, like nazism and slavery, the Third World had become marginalised due to economic failure, and apartheid was a Third World issue, he added.

"Third World issues are of less concern to the industrialised nations which are involved issues of their own security. Apartheid as a Third world issue has lost some of its resilience," Dr. du Pisani said.

He said a number of organisations in the "anti-apartheid industry" had already redirected their efforts to other questions.

Dr. du Pisani said specialised UN agencies that had concentrated on South Africa were shifting their work more to developmental and environmental issues as well as human rights in general.

The anti-apartheid industry was facing hard choices. "Organisations are finding it much more difficult to concentrate solely on apartheid-related questions. Clearly the broad industry will have to redefine its role and look at broader global questions."

Anti-apartheid organisations that obtained funds purely on the strength of their opposition to apartheid, would have to adapt to the new issues if they wished to survive.

"Others will die quietly and fade away, as there will be a new catalogue of issues facing the world," he said.

He said the world was not entering the "third generation of international law" which dealt with issues such as the environment and quality of life. The first generation had concerned human rights and the second the limiting of state powers.

Various diplomatic sources told the **SUNDAY STAR** that anti-apartheid lobbyists in the U.S. such as Randall Robinson's Trans-Africa group, which had largely fed off anti-apartheid issues to promote U.S. civil rights, would probably change its emphasis away from South Africa in order to survive.

And several South African exiles who had made a comfortable living in the U.S. giving paid lectures on the evils of apartheid, were now finding fewer speaking engagements and were losing their livelihood.

* CP: Black Faction Clashes Due to NP Reforms

91AF0064E Pretoria **DIE PATRIOT** in Afrikaans
31 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Arthur Kemp: "The Season of Violence: 'Reform' Sets South Africa Ablaze"]

[Text] The "joy of peace" envisioned by the NP [National Party] after the Pretoria Minutes were signed, has deteriorated overnight into an orgy of violence, crime, arson, and murder.

Violence between Xhosas and Zulus in the black residential areas of the Witwatersrand alone claimed in 10 days more than double the lives lost during the first 10 weeks of the major unrest that began in June 1976.

With a fatality figure of more than 500 in 10 days, a new record for unrest-related violence has been set. On a single day, for example, 143 people were killed in Tokoza in the eastern Rand. This number of deaths for one day is even higher than any day's deaths in the Natal conflict.

If the fatality figures from the current unrest in South Africa are compared to those of previous decades, it becomes clear that South Africa has reached a new peak

in terms of the number of people involved, the number of deaths, and the amount of damage done.

Police point out that the violence is happening hand-in-hand with drastic "reform measures" by the government of Mr. F.W. de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk and his cabinet apparently hoped that the release of leading ANC [African National Congress] figures, the legalization of that and other organizations, and meetings between the government and the ANC would head off violence and unrest in South Africa. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha even announced several months ago that the "season of violence" is over in South Africa.

During the signing of the Pretoria Minutes—when the ANC alleged that it has abandoned the armed struggle—it was widely announced that "peace in South Africa" had been achieved.

Events since then have shown that nothing could be further from the truth.

Political violence has claimed the lives of 1,591 people during the first six months of 1990, compared to 1,403 for all of 1989.

Large-scale unrest struck South Africa within several days of Red Friday.

The first victim was the homelands, which with one exception were under the control of non-ANC groups.

According to a document from the government's own intelligence service (and published by the CP [Conservative Party]), the ANC decided immediately to form "special terrorist cells" in the homelands, first to make these areas ungovernable and then to take over.

This policy was successfully implemented in every homeland except Bophuthatswana—at a cost of several hundred lives.

According to official figures, at least 200 people died in extended unrest in Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Gazankulu within the 5 weeks following Red Friday.

After this, unrest flared up in places such as Katlehong, the Crossroads squatters camp in Cape Town, the Natal south coast, Welkom, Worcester, Bonnievale, and Port Elizabeth.

In Port Elizabeth alone, 42 people were killed in less than a week due to the unrest.

In Natal, where violence has claimed more than 4,000 lives since 1987, the fatality figure for March of this year (291) was the highest ever for a single month since the beginning of the unrest in KwaZulu.

Over a single weekend in May, Natal had a record total of 27 unrest-related deaths.

The latest wave of unrest was for the first time not aimed directly at white rule, but was instead caused by an ethnic power struggle.

To understand the true extent of the latest unrest, the fatality figures must be compared with those for Soweto in 1976.

During the first 3 days of the Soweto unrest, 103 deaths were reported. Ten weeks later, 285 people were dead.

Four months later, the fatality figure was reported as 550—a figure exceeded within the first 10 days in the 1990 unrest.

In the period between September 1984 and September 1988, the average monthly fatality figure was less than 150—an average figure of between 6 and 10 a day.

Currently, the fatality figure is an average of 50 per day.

* Majority Rule Seen as Undemocratic

91AF0064A Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans
31 Aug 90 p 10

[Unattributed article: "The Ghastly 'New SA'"]

[Text] In Pretoria, State President Mr F.W. de Klerk assured South Africa's white farmers that they will keep their farms under a new constitutional order. And in Bloemfontein, the chairman of the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations], Mr. Hendrik Sloet, declared at the same time that the official status of Afrikaans is nonnegotiable.

Both statements were significant because they came from persons who are actively striving for a "New South Africa." Mr. de Klerk is in fact one of the primary initiators of this, while Mr. Sloet is also playing no small role with his restructuring of an important Afrikaner cultural organization. By promising that white farmers will keep their land and that Afrikaans must retain its official status, both of these leaders are providing signs of how they regard their "New South Africa."

Naturally, both expectations are excessively idealistic, and thus unfounded.

Mr. de Klerk's promise to the country's white farmers that they will hold on to their land with no further ado constitutes serious disregard for black aspirations to more land and the revolutionary battle cry to the effect that whites own an excessively large portion of the country's farmland and that it must be redistributed.

When he held his speech on agriculture, Mr. de Klerk obviously forgot that the government that he is planning for the "New South Africa" will consist of an overwhelming majority of blacks—according to senior spokesmen from his own party. He also neglected to put himself in the shoes of the new black rulers, who will have to provide their followers with significant concessions for the long and extended "freedom struggle." This black government will scarcely be able to continue governing while 85 percent of the land (according to the ANC [African National Congress]) is in the hands of

whites. No, land will have to be redistributed, and no black-dominated government will be able to escape this obligation.

Mr. de Klerk's assurance to South African farmers was thus no more than empty words to which no attention should be paid.

Just as ridiculous is Mr. Sloet's insistence that Afrikaans must remain an official language of the New South Africa/Azania. Since when is the welfare of Afrikaans a priority among the black organizations that are now aspiring to political power? Without exception, they are hostile to Afrikaners and Afrikaans, and will no doubt revoke the language's official status, just like in Namibia.

The time has come for those who strive for a "New South Africa" to take a look at the consequences of their actions. They must stop painting a rose-colored picture for whites; this is wrong.

All whites in South Africa must realize that Mr. de Klerk's "New South Africa" will not be merely a simple change of administration—no, it means the end of the existing political, economic, and social order in this country. The new order will also bring with it not only a majority of blacks in the cabinet and parliament, but also the emergence of a new set of values in a dominant position. Democracy, the free expression of opinion, a free press, the free market system, an independent judiciary, property ownership, and numerous other Western values will come under fire.

The foundation for these new norms is the conviction that over the course of centuries, blacks have been oppressed and wronged by whites and that this must be rectified.

For whites, it will be disastrous to put power-sharing to the test and to simply assume that important rights will be preserved. Such a position does not adequately take into account the fact that whites constitute an ever-smaller part of the total population, and that their political bargaining power will decrease proportionally. This also minimizes the resolve of black revolutionaries to leave their stamp on all of society.

Anyone who tries to camouflage the ghastliness of the "New South Africa" is committing an act of unforgivable deceit against the Afrikaner and the white man.

* CP Denounces Multiracial City Councils

91AF0064B Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans
31 Aug 90 p 11

[Unattributed article: "Onslaught on City Councils"]

[Text] The government has decided to do away with white city councils and to demonstrate its sincerity towards the ANC [African National Congress] in the negotiation process. If the government has its way, this step will destroy the fabric of white community life.

White city councils will probably be the first established white power bases to be handed over to black majority rule by the national government.

Legislation allowing multiracial city councils will in all likelihood be submitted as early as in the upcoming session of parliament. This will open the door to multiracial city councils before the end of next year.

Although the government has already committed itself to "political participation on an equal basis" in the central government for all residents of South Africa, city councils have been singled out as the first white power structure to be dismantled for two reasons: During the negotiation process, the government must convince the ANC that it will live up to its promises, without destroying its own power base (parliament); and white city councils that are not controlled by the NP [National Party] are becoming an ever-greater thorn in the side of the government.

Vryburg

All indications are that the progressive northern Cape Province town of Vryburg, with predominantly conservative residents, will be the first town in South Africa to switch over to the new multiracial system.

According to a colored member of parliament, Mr. Desmond Lockey, a bill will be submitted to parliament granting local communities a choice among three or four different models for local government.

These models, which are currently being drawn up by the government, are all multiracial.

Mr. Lockey, who lives in Vryburg, said that representatives of all population groups in Vryburg—including ANC and SA Communist Party [SACP] members—recently met in the town and decided to bring about a mixed town council as soon as possible.

In attendance at the meeting were the white town council of Vryburg, the town council of the neighboring black town of Huhundi, the Coleridge colored community's administrative committee, the Kismet Park Indian community's administrative committee, and the Stellaland Regional Services Council.

The meeting was convened by the NP member of parliament for Vryburg, Mr. Johan Scheepers, who won his seat by the skin of his teeth in the last election against the CP [Conservative Party], by 659 votes.

Mr. Lockey said that the "people of Vryburg" have decided to begin immediately bringing about a mixed town council.

"This will mean that they can effect the proposals as soon as the legislation is approved by parliament."

The population in Vryburg comprises 19,000 blacks, 8,000 coloreds, and 1,000 Indians.

Multiracial city councils will have far-reaching consequences—economically and socially.

As far as the financial implications are concerned, the major losses in income by black city councils with respect to the water and electricity supply and rent will be transferred to the white city councils, which in general are financially sound.

These losses are currently borne by the various provincial administrations, which receive their income from the central government.

The result will be that surpluses in the accounts of white city councils will be used to pay outstanding rent and other service fees for black neighborhoods, while the tax base—whites—will remain unchanged.

In most cases, the amounts in arrears have assumed such enormous proportions that simply paying off the current outstanding accounts will almost be enough to immediately bankrupt the white city councils. In Transvaal, for example, it is speculated that outstanding electricity, water, and rent amount to close to 600 million rands—enough to cripple even Johannesburg's city council budget.

Under the Designation of Separate Amenities Act, a separate community life was always the prerogative of the local city council, but with the scrapping of that law and the disappearance of white city councils, all municipal facilities will thus immediately be opened up to all groups.

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act, as already announced by the NP, must be viewed in the same context as the amalgamation of the city councils.

It is highly unlikely that the residents of a municipal area will be denied the right to live in any neighborhood within the limits of their municipality.

Naturally, this brings with it detrimental consequences for white residential neighborhoods and schools. Whites will form a majority in no municipality in South Africa, meaning that it will be impossible to keep schools or residential areas white.

Developments on the level of local government emphasize how utterly necessary it has become for the Conservative Party to take power as soon as possible.

* 'White Surrender' Root of Black Power Struggle

91AF0064C Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans
31 Aug 90 p 11

[Article by Z.B. du Toit: "Zulu and Xhosa in Fierce Fighting Because Whites Want to Surrender"]

[Text] While the police have counted numerous bodies in the streets of the Rand's black residential areas every morning over the past few weeks, one thing has become more obvious to everyone than ever before: The Zulus are a hard reality to be reckoned with.

The way in which Zulus attacked ANC [African National Congress] supporters in hostels in the black residential areas, killing and maiming over and over again, has once and for all destroyed the very idea that Inkatha would fall in line behind the ANC like several other black leaders. The Zulu nation will not permit the ANC to speak on their behalf at the negotiating table concerning the white surrender; it will take its own seat there as an equal to the ANC.

Consequently, this is the main reason for the conflict between Inkatha and the ANC; this shows the true relationship between the two organizations as a prologue to the black takeover of power in South Africa. Because the power structure among black groups before white capitulation will naturally be the structure afterwards as well.

The ANC and its de facto leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, pulled the trigger for the conflict when they indicated outright that the Zulu nation and its leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, would simply have to fall in line behind the revolutionary organization, just like the black nations in the national states. Moreover, the Zulus were attacked in cold blood in their homeland, by ANC members sent there from Transvaal, among others.

This happened after Dr. Buthelezi publicly expressed his support for an alliance with the ANC—as an equal partner, of course. The ANC was unwilling to touch that offer with a ten-foot pole; the truth is that Mr. Mandela refuses to personally enter into talks with Dr. Buthelezi concerning the murder and killing.

The Zulus actually had no other choice than to reestablish themselves as an important political factor. And the obvious way to do so was through violence.

This method had already been relatively successful from the Zulus' point of view, because the ANC had already agreed to consult with Inkatha. Very deliberately, however, the ANC still refuses to allow Mr. Mandela to take part in negotiations with Inkatha, because this would mean that he recognizes the Zulu organization as an equal.

Ultimately, the number of troops and policemen deployed in the black residential areas will make no difference: Conflict and violence between the ANC and Inkatha will rage on until the final power structure between them has been established.

The brutal competition for political power between the ANC and Inkatha was naturally set in motion by none other than the government itself. Announcements by State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk to the effect that whites no longer wish to exercise political power caused everyone with aspirations to political power in South Africa to move up to the starting line. Politics clearly does not permit a vacuum, and whenever one threatens to emerge, alternative forces come forward to fill it.

Consequently, this is the most unforgivable crime that Mr. F.W. de Klerk and his cabinet have committed against the Afrikaner and the white man: They have

transmitted a message to the world that the Afrikaner is placing himself outside the struggle for political power, and is instead just a "group" that can consequently be ignored. No wonder that the blacks are killing each other by the hundreds in order to take over the political role of the Afrikaner.

Naturally, the honorable course for Mr. de Klerk and his ilk would have been to offer the Afrikaner and his justified sense of freedom as a political reality without approaching others with pangas and spears, like the Zulus and Xhosas are doing right now. But even this was too much for the leaders of the National Party.

Fortunately, that task has been assumed by the Conservative Party, as the true heir to Afrikaner nationalism. The reestablishment of the Afrikaner and the white man as a factor of political power is the foundation for events such as the big street parade in Pretoria on 15 February, the giant popular convergence of 26 May, the magnificent spectacle in Umlazi, and numerous other actions.

Unlike Mr. de Klerk, the Conservative Party says that no solution is possible in South Africa without the active cooperation and consent of the Afrikaner and the white man. Regardless of how many settlements are reached by the ANC and the government, they will all be worth less than the paper on which they are written if the Afrikaner nation and its representative, the Conservative Party, do not consent to them. So who is now signing your own death sentence?

* Members Quit 'Nonracial' Afrikaner Organization
91AF0064D Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans
31 Aug 90 p 11

[Unattributed article: "Multiracial FAK (Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations) No Longer Organization for Afrikaners"]

[Text] The Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations (FAK) has ceased to be an Afrikaner organization.

This is the view of well-known Afrikaner cultural leader and former member of the FAK's executive committee Professor P.G. Nel of Pretoria.

Prof. Nel, one of South Africa's foremost cultural historians, provided commentary on the FAK resolution during its recent congress in Bloemfontein to henceforth accept members from all racial groups. This proposal was submitted by Dr. Pieter Bingle, the well-known Reformed minister from Cape Town.

The chairman of the FAK, Mr. Hendrik Sloet, said at the same congress that for the FAK the official status of Afrikaans is non-negotiable under a new constitution.

Prof. Nel said that when left-wing NP [National Party] supporters, led and inspired by then-FAK chairman Professor Gawie Cillie, together with numerous NP members of parliament and of provincial councils and NP organizers, swarmed to East London in July 1984 in

order to vote out right-wing members of the executive committee, he predicted that it would be a turning point in FAK history.

"The right-wingers were voted out and the FAK, like other cultural organizations, was also placed under the dictatorship of the NP. After the election, I told Prof. Cillie, 'Today you have wrenched the FAK and the Afrikaner apart and effected the beginning of the FAK's decline.' He did not answer me and walked away angry and at a loss.

"Now it appears that numerous cultural councils—31 already—and cultural organizations—148 already—have renounced their affiliation with the FAK. The left-wing NP must accept responsibility for this downfall.

"However, the end of this deterioration is nowhere in sight. Thousands of Afrikaners have already distanced themselves from the FAK's public arm, the Broederbond, and created or found their own cultural shelter without the fear of being forced out or privateered by the left-wingers.

"The FAK has now once again given way to NP pressure and thrown open its doors to all population groups. This will mean further erosion until the FAK is finally degraded to a withered, colorless organization of Afrikaans-speakers. The designation 'Afrikaner' will have to give way to 'Afrikaans-speaker,' because even the most loyal colored person I know refuses to be called an Afrikaner."

Against this background, Mr. Sloet's declaration that Afrikaans is non-negotiable is extremely unrealistic and naive, said Prof. Nel.

* Right To Carry Firearms Advocated

91AF0077A Cape Town *WEEKEND ARGUS*
in English 22 Sep 90 p 7

[Article by Graham Lizamore: "To Arms: Gun Makes a Case"]

[Text] As the violence in South Africa escalates, shock statistics reveal that more than a million people in this country have guns in their homes or carry sidearms for self-defence.

Now the South African Gun Association [SAGA] is calling for the country's constitution to be changed to allow all law-abiding people to carry arms.

Almost three million rifles and handguns are lawfully owned and last year almost 8,000 were lost or stolen. Less than half were recovered.

In a society where violent crime is endemic more than 120,000 firearms were licensed last year. The figures for this year are not available but, following the violence on the Reef, they are expected to far exceed the number of licenses issued last year.

South Africa, like the United States, is a gun-toting society where suicides, feuds and murders are likely to involve firearms.

In the United States 75 percent of homicides are caused by guns and researchers are convinced that the availability of such weapons is to blame.

In South Africa the number of murders committed with firearms has jumped 100 percent since 1987.

Last year murders and attempted murders involving firearms totalled 1,735, while armed robberies reached 2,089.

Constitutional Right

But in spite of the carnage the Gun Association insists that the right to self-protection includes the right to be armed. It wants this put into the constitution in line with other rights.

The chairman of the South African Firearm Owners' Association, Mr John Welch, said increased legislation and heavy penalties had done little, if anything, to curb violence and prevent crime.

In some cases legislation, he believed, actually infringed on the rights of law-abiding citizens.

Mr Welch proposed that applicants for firearms licenses be licensed rather than the weapons. He conceded that it would be difficult to enforce, no matter what tests were devised.

He said the idea had broad support from the police.

"Although we would prefer that people be tested psychologically as well, we know this would not in fact be practical," he said.

Mr Welch said he believed an applicant should have a fair knowledge of the weapon he was licensing, the law regarding firearms and his legal and moral right and obligations in the use of firearms.

"The tests should be reasonable and not serve as another means of restricting the individual's rights."

A new constitution should cover all basic human rights and not just those of certain people, Mr Welch said.

"A right which is older than most is the right to self-protection," he said.

"No government in the world can guarantee the safety of its peoples all the time and everywhere. The right to self-protection includes the right to be armed. This is an inalienable right which is not negotiable and should be written into the constitution," he said.

Formidable Deterrent

SAGA member Mr Ian Lehr, writing in the July issue of *Magnum* magazine, mouthpiece for gun enthusiasts, said an armed, law-abiding citizenry made sense considering the times and circumstances.

It was the third factor after the police and Defence Force against criminal and political lawlessness, he said.

"A million-plus armed citizens constitute a formidable deterrent against those who seek to destroy social order," said Mr Lehr.

He argued that the armed citizen was the greatest proof of trust between the government and its people.

But that trust was threatened by people "hell-bent" on forcing the government to curb the right of others to bear arms.

He slammed rightwing vigilante groups who paraded in paramilitary array, flaunting their weaponry.

He said responsible citizens did not parade themselves, nor wear badges, paramilitary uniforms or carry banners.

"We talk softly, walk quietly and carry a gun, not openly for all to see. But make no mistake—we're ready to defend ourselves when the need arises."

* NUM To Train Mineworkers Abroad

91AF0077D Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION*
in English 14-20 Sep 90 p 20

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has taken the first step in implementing a Central Committee resolution to train mineworkers in preparation for taking control of the mining industry.

The first batch of students to be trained as mining engineers left for Cuba this week and will return to a "new South Africa" in about six years.

Another group left for Britain to serve an internship with the British NUM and be trained in collective bargaining, union and financial administration.

Among those that have gone abroad are underground workers, shaft stewards and union officials, including members of the NUM's National Executive Committee [NEC].

Skills training has been identified as being central to greater worker control of their organisation and the economy.

NUM Wits regional chairperson and NEC member, George Nkademeng, who is among those who left for Britain, says the union has spoken of worker control but the question had to be asked—are workers skilled enough to take control?

Officials continue to play a central role in decision-making because workers are not equipped to challenge any position. "They will return from Britain with skills to interpret financial reports and with sound political education," Nkademeng said before leaving for Britain.

Members of the union will also work in the British NUM offices during their three-month stay there. "This," according to NUM education co-ordinator Manne Dipico, "will give our members practical experience in running a union."

The South Africans will also be living with British miners' families during their training period in order to experience the lifestyles of mineworkers in their host country.

Students who will train in Cuba are also expected to work on the country's mines to gain practical experience. They will be hosted by the Cuban mineworkers' union during their stay there.

NUM president James Motlatsi said this was the first time that a union had sent its members to study overseas in preparation for the post-apartheid society, in which the control of the economy will depend on the workers.

He said that the people were chosen on the basis of their educational qualifications rather than their political allegiance or ideology.

He added that NUM had already approached other governments to help with training schemes.

"The Canadian Government has promised to train some of our members, and the United States has also undertaken to follow suite," said Motlatsi.

"The provision of skills and the training of workers does not lie solely with the NUM. During our negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, we proposed that they should allocate one percent of their total budget for the education of the workers," said Motlatsi. "This proposal was accepted in principle."

One of the workers who will be studying mining engineering, Moeketsi Sekhokoane, said he felt great to be part of a group which will be studying in Cuba. "It's a great opportunity being a worker to go to a Marxist state to witness the practical application of Marxist ideals."

NUM convener at Western Deep Level, Fezekile Gqokongana, added that his socialist ideals would be strengthened by studying in a Marxist country. "My aspiration is to see a socialist government in place in this country and I will learn more about the problems faced in those countries and learn how to deal with them," said Gqokongana.

* COSATU: Workers Organization Grows

91AF0077C Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION*
in English 14-20 Sep 90 p 20

[Text] Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is making substantial inroads into organising workers in the Bantustans, with the latest developments taking place in the Northern Transvaal.

According to Cosatu's Northern Transvaal regional secretary, Donsie Khumalo, progress has been particularly good in Lebowa, kwaNdebele and Venda.

Two weeks ago, the Lebowa government reached an interim agreement with Cosatu, granting trade unions the right to operate in the area. This is despite the fact that the Bantustan has not yet legislated any labour laws.

Until labour laws are in place, a tripartite body made up of the Lebowa government, local business and Cosatu has been set up to deal with disputes.

However, because Lebowa is not an independent state, a special session of the legislative assembly will have to be called for the labour laws to be passed. State president F.W. de Klerk will then have to give his consent to whatever is passed by the legislative assembly.

The same procedure applies in kwaNdebele. But the process has already been set in motion, with Cosatu and kwaNdebele lawyers working together to draft legislation.

The procedure is much simpler in Venda, where the military government can simply pass laws by gazetting decrees.

Cosatu expects that legislation will be in place in Venda by November.

A rally scheduled in Venda last weekend has been postponed until after the legislation has been passed as, according to Khumalo, the federation felt that it would be better to "have something in our hands when we address workers."

"On the ground, Cosatu affiliates have made considerable gains," added Khumalo.

"We have broken new ground by organising in places that have previously never been organised. The strongest affiliates are the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu) and the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa)."

But Cosatu still has to tackle the two ultra-conservative Bantustans of Gazankulu and Bophuthatswana.

"We are having a tough time in Bop," said Khumalo.

"The rulers there claim that Bophuthatswana is an independent country and that they will not allow foreign trade unions to operate. But we are in the process of developing a coherent strategy."

The Transkei and Ciskei have already introduced labour legislation.

Cosatu's main challenge in the two Bantustans now lies in bringing the laws from the statute books into the everyday lives of workers.

"The legislation has not made any difference yet. There are still many problems on the ground," said Cosatu Eastern Cape regional chairperson Thembinkosi Mkalipi.

As a result of these problems, the federation resolved at its Eastern Cape regional congress last weekend to embark on a large-scale campaign for worker rights in the two Bantustans, drawing in the ANC [African National Congress] to assist with this.

One of the key problems is that very few government officials are well versed with the labour laws and how they should be applied, so they are maintaining old union-bashing practices.

Delaying tactics are also being used—especially in the Ciskei—to stop trade unions from registering.

And, while the legislation in both the Transkei and Ciskei is better than the union-bashing Labour Relations Amendment Act (LRAA), there are still problems with the laws themselves.

Among the problems in the Ciskei is the exclusion of farm and domestic workers from legal protection and the exclusion of businesses employing less than 20 people from applying the law.

Despite numerous negotiations with top Cosatu and Ciskei officials, the Bantustan is not willing to make any changes.

In the Transkei, while there are problems, negotiations are still continuing between Cosatu and the government and there is a possibility that agreement may be reached.

However, according to Mkalipi, workers are still being interdicted and locked out "left, right and centre in the Transkei."

* Gazankulu Group Seeks Political Status

91AF0077F Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
24 Sep 90 p 19

[Article by Sy Makaringe]

[Text] Ximoko Xa Rixaka, Gazankulu's version of the erstwhile Inkatha cultural movement, may soon become a political party.

The controversial movement, under the leadership of Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, is to hold its sixth annual congress in Giyani on 20 October at which it will seek a mandate from its estimated 70,000 membership to form a political party.

This was confirmed by the movement's general secretary, Mr K.R. Myakayaka, who last week said it was high time that the image of the movement was adjusted to "fit in the present political climate."

If it gets the mandate, Ximoko Xa Rixaka (a loose Shangaan translation for Whip of the Nation), will become the second of the so-called cultural movements to become a political party after Inkatha under the presidency of Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Myakayaka said that depending on the decision on the issue of forming a political party, the congress might also discuss the question of forming an alliance with an established political organisation or party.

He declined to name possible allies, but observers believe the movement may try to make inroads into the

ANC [African National Congress] or forge links with the National Party, widely regarded as a natural ally.

Ntsanwisi himself has been in constant contact with the leadership of the ANC since the organisation was unbanned on 2 February.

Ximoko Xa Rixaka was in the centre of a political storm earlier this year when activists in the homeland called for its disbandment as it was seen as an obstacle towards the liberation of black people.

In his address on the future of Ximoko Xa Rixaka in June, Myakayaka told members that the movement should distance itself from the Gazankulu government and that active participation in organisational and promotional work should be done by politicians and not by those employed by the government.

He said the movement should not disband but must rather look for a "larger organisation which has a broader base and seek alliance with it to merge and form a viable political party."

He said Ximoko Xa Rixaka should also get rid of its ethnic and racial base "and remain a non-racial branch of the new party."

* ANC Launches 53 Branches in PWV Region

91AF0077G Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION*
in English 7-13 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Despite the recent wave of violence in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], the ANC [African National Congress] has managed to launch 53 branches with more than 25,000 members in the region.

This emerged at the first regional consultative conference held last weekend and attended by delegates from the branches, most of which were launched over the past three weeks.

"We expect that number [of members] to double now that branches have formally-structured executives," PWV ANC committee member Barbara Hogan told *NEW NATION*.

Soweto accounts for almost half the membership with approximately 10,000 members making up its 22 branches. Orlando East, with its membership of 804, is the biggest Soweto branch while other branches have an average of 500 members.

The Pretoria sub-region accounts for about 3,000 members in nine launched branches, the West Rand has 480 members in two branches, the East Rand has 3,500 members in nine branches and Johannesburg (including Alexandra and the coloured townships) has 3,337 members in 11 branches.

So far, the biggest and one of the best-organised branches is Katlehong, with 1,512 members.

However, the violence that has swept the PWV area has had a detrimental effect on the establishment of ANC structures.

Not a single branch has been able to launch in the Vaal, while Thokozola, with a signed-up membership of over 2,500, has also been prevented from launching.

Addressing the conference on the recent violence, ANC regional organiser Andrew Mapheto said that there was "nothing spontaneous about the violence."

"Generally, what seems to happen is that a special squad of killers or provocateurs...move into a hostel or township, cause friction and then move on," said Mapheto.

"[It was launched] at about the same time as the Pretoria Minute.

"This raises questions about the intent of those concerned with respect to negotiations. Was it an act of desperation when some people realised that there could be forward movement without them being on the national stage?"

However, Mapheto also identified weaknesses in the ANC's approach to the violence.

"There was no clearly well-thought out response coming from the national leadership. There was no co-ordination between activists on the ground and the national leadership... This raises serious questions about our level of organisation on the ground and our ability to cope with the crisis in an emergency.

"[While] our members were at the forefront in almost all areas...that was not enough. The biggest obstacle in our attempts to interact meaningfully in most situations was the lack of an organised base upon which we could rely in most communities."

Charting the way forward, Mapheto called for branches to focus on implementing the Pretoria Minute as a matter of urgency. This would involve setting up structures to monitor police behaviour and to ensure that police did not ignore the views of the community.

At present, the PWV region is working towards its regional congress on 29 September, where the regional executive committee will be elected and a programme of action finalised.

* NUSAS Campaign To Expose Broederbond

91AF0081B Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*
in English 14-20 Sep 90 p 5

[Article by Charles Leonard]

[Text] Maties [Stellenbosch Student] students have embarked on a campaign for Broederbond members at the university to reveal their faces. Charles Leonard reports on whether the face of the Broederbond itself has changed.

More than two decades ago Prime Minister and Chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch the late John Vorster called Nusas "the cancer in our society which should be eradicated."

Now Nusas [National Union of South African Students] has paraphrased the former Broederbond's words, calling "that Afrikaner gang" (the Afrikaner Broederbond) the new cancer which is planning the new South Africa behind closed doors.

This forms part of a Nusas campaign on the Matie (Stellenbosch) campus to expose the role the Broederbond is playing there.

Nusas has demanded a policy document from the university stating its commitment to adapting its policies to a changing South Africa—and that this must be reflected in the racial composition of the university.

Twelve years after the university was opened to all races only six percent of the students are black, Nusas says.

In a pamphlet widely distributed on the Matie campus Nusas calls on any Broederbonder to defend his membership of the secret organisation in public.

Nusas says its main grudge against the Broederbond is not that "a group of Afrikaans-speaking white men who as a self-appointed elite—in fact an Afrikaner Vanguard Party in the Leninist style—wangled to take control of the country."

Nor is it because of the detailed plan which the Broederbond worked out to exercise control over the Afrikaans universities.

No, say the Maties Nusas members, the Broederbond should be eradicated because in 1990, in the "current open political climate in South Africa, in times of negotiation about the future of the country, a secret organisation striving for the benefit of one group (the Afrikaner) only, cannot be tolerated."

Maties comprises more than 1,000 workers, 14,000 students and more than 700 academic staff members.

From this body of people the more or less 200 professors have an input in the decision-making processes in the university's senate, but the final decision-making forum and executive power lies with the university council.

The council is made up of 20 people—with the majority members of the Broederbond.

With Stellenbosch reputedly the citadel of Afrikaner leadership (all South African prime ministers and state presidents except P.W. Botha and F.W. de Klerk are former Maties) Nusas says that if the university still wants to play a role in a future South Africa, it could "no longer be left in the hands of an exclusivist, sexist and racist organisation."

The university authorities have had a two-fold reaction to the Nusas campaign.

When Nusas member Leslee Durr handed out pamphlets in the university cafeteria last week a member of the university's security staff followed her and picked up all the pamphlets.

Durr confronted the security guard who told her he was carrying out orders from his superiors.

"We had permission from the students' representative council to distribute the pamphlets," she told THE WEEKLY MAIL. "Clearly somebody must have been upset by our campaign."

The official university reaction was very simple. All De Vries, himself a Broederbonder, had to say was: "No comment."

Is this still the face of the Broederbond? Tight-lipped and anonymous, scheming behind the scenes to keep the Afrikaner in a superior political position?

Or, has the face changed?

Yes, say certain verligte Broederbonders.

A member, who does not want to be identified, says the organisation has become a "discussion group," which no longer dictates to the government what its policies should be.

"Control, hushing up, repressive thinking and Stalinism in the Broederbond are something of the past," he told THE WEEKLY MAIL.

"We are a group of people interested in the Afrikaner and his culture," he says. "Even Democratic Party members feel at home in the Broederbond."

More than 75 percent of the cabinet and almost half of the white members of parliament are Broederbonders, he said.

Even if the Broederbond dropped its code of secrecy it would stay a men's only club, he says. "Most of them do not even think it is sexist."

Fellow Broederbonder and prominent DP [Democratic Party] member Advocate David De Villiers SC [Senior Counsel] agrees with him that the Broederbond has become non-party political. "It has become an organisation where new ideas can be forwarded."

But Broederbonders are still in the most powerful positions in the country.

State President F.W. de Klerk is an active member. So are most of his cabinet and his whole negotiating team with the African National Congress.

The directors and senior management in Afrikaner-controlled capital are all Broederbonders. So are the executive council members at all the Afrikaans universities, newspaper groups and state departments.

The organisation still controls the country, believes Broederbond analyst Hans Strydom, who is working on a new book on the organisation.

Angola

Government-Rebel Fifth Round of Talks Set

MB3010193790 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1910 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] The fifth round of direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will be held on the outskirts of Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, 6 November 1990. The ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY learned this today from a source close to the negotiating process.

The fifth meeting will discuss two documents drafted by the Portuguese commission which constitute the synthesis of the two parties's proposals, that is the Angolan Government and UNITA, dealing mainly with political principles and technical and military issues.

With regard to technical and military issues, the document deals with a cease-fire and mechanisms for its verification as well as the establishment of a sole national army which, according to the source, should necessarily take place before the holding of free elections in Angola.

The source close to the negotiating process also revealed that the important and good decisions adopted by the MPLA-[Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party Central Committee last week, including the introduction of a multiparty system by the first quarter of next year, might have a positive effect in the forthcoming round talks and subsequently bring about peace in the country.

Also according to the source, the recent U.S. Congress's approval of the Solarz Amendment which conditions and restricts aid to UNITA is another factor that might have positive a effect in the fifth round of talks.

Council of Ministers Holds Ordinary Session

MB3010204990 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Press Communique issued by the Council of Ministers's Second Ordinary Session read by Sara Frazao]

[Text] In its ordinary session in Luanda today, Tuesday, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola, approved a draft law regulating the sale of real estate and has decided to submit it to the People's Assembly for approval.

The meeting chaired by head of state and government Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also approved a draft declaration on the 15th anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, a report from the National Bank of Angola on the currency exchange, as well as the regulation of the aid coordination technical unit, a government intersectorial body which will in future manage foreign aid, both food and nonfood aid.

The Council of Ministers also examined legal instruments connected with administrative decentralization and deconcentration, mainly delimitation and coordination actions by the central and local administrations, as well as public investments. It examined general investment guidelines, local finances, and decentralization in the field of imports, and trade licenses. It decided to discuss these issues in detail in January 1991 once a number of suggestions from state's central administration and provincial commissariat organs have been obtained.

In the field of reports, the Council of Ministers learned of the decisions taken to ensure the implementation of the special interantional aid program for victims of drought and war.

The Council of Ministers also took the opportunity to condemn UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for its continued destruction of economic targets and infrastructures in order to prevent the realization of international aid.

In conclusion, the Council of Ministers heard reports on provision of supplies to the people, the transportation of goods to provinces, [words indistinct] house sale, and on the retired Benguela Railroad workers.

UNITA Said To Attack Relief Column in Ganda

MB2910203890 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Last week, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] attacked a column carrying relief aid donated by (ABLA), a Portuguese and German association, for drought victims in Ganda, Benguela Province. Ten people were wounded and a container with food was plundered.

The association's director said relief operations will continue despite the terrorist action.

Army Units Reportedly Kill 14 'Terrorists'

MB2910195690 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] A communique issued in Luanda says that FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] units have killed 14 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists and freed three civilians during clashes in Huambo, Benguela, Uige, and Zaire Provinces. The communique adds that the National Armed Forces seized automatic weapons, and recovered 10 head of cattle.

The communique says that the terrorists killed five civilians and destroyed five houses, three crude oil pumps in Soyo District of Zaire Province, and burned seven civilian vehicles.

UNITA Communique Calls for Elections

MB3110054590 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Commuque issued by the UNITA Political Bureau in Jamba on 30 October—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] fully disagrees with the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos' regrettable statement at the opening of the recent MPLA-PT Central Committee's Special Session.

On that occasion, the MPLA-PT chairman referred to an alleged timetable for holding multiparty elections between three and five years from now.

What the Angolan people want most is for the conflict to end now and for free and fair multiparty elections to be held next year. The Angolan people heroically fought Cuban occupation. The Angolan people demand and are fully prepared for elections now.

2. UNITA is fully committed to the signing of a cease-fire agreement before the end of this year and the holding of free and fair multiparty elections before the end of 1991.

As in 1975, after the signing of the Alvor Accords, holding elections in Angola can be fully prepared within a few months. We can also cite the precedents set by Namibia, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, and other countries where free and fair elections were held despite conditions similar to those currently experienced in Angola.

3. UNITA hereby reiterates its profound belief that only the sequence of explicit and reciprocal recognition; signing a cease-fire agreement; establishing an international control mechanism; cease-fire verification; holding free and fair multiparty elections; and forming a national army will guarantee lasting peace in Angola.

The process of peace, democratization, and economic as well as social progress in Angola is inextricably linked to the holding of free and fair multiparty elections. Any honest and wise economist will tell the international community that investments in Angola will only be feasible after peace and stability have been achieved through a cease-fire accord and the holding of elections.

4. UNITA hereby rejects the MPLA-PT's recent statement blaming UNITA for the destruction of bridges and other communication links, thereby hindering the UN humanitarian program based on the peace corridors initiative.

UNITA first devised and promoted the Peace Corridors Plan. UNITA would never act against the implementation of that plan. It should be noted that neither the United Nations nor the Luanda government have yet contacted UNITA to define the geography and the implementation of the Peace Corridors Plan.

5. UNITA hereby calls on the international community in general, and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] leadership in particular seriously to resume the negotiation process to ensure that the Angolan people will enjoy their inalienable rights to peace, freedom, and progress.

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 30 October 1990

[Signed] The UNITA Political Bureau.

MiG Pilots Resist Missions Against Rebels

MB3010204090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday October 30.....[dateline as received] MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] airforce pilots in the southern Angolan city of Lubango, where one of the biggest military bases in the country is located, are reported to be defying orders from the Luanda regime to carry out bombing raids on civilian targets.

According to well-placed sources, most MiG jetfighter pilots are said to be reluctant to carry out further bombing missions saying it is time the MPLA regime reached a peaceful settlement with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] through negotiations. Attempts by the Luanda authorities, including the use of threats, to try and force the pilots to obey orders are said to be having little success in changing the pilots minds.

Call for Protests Against MPLA Resolutions

MB2910192690 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Monday October 29.....[dateline as received]—The Labour Union of Free Angolan Workers, SINTRAL, has urged Angolan workers and students throughout the country to hold public demonstrations against the recent resolutions of the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee saying these only serve to prolong the war.

A SINTRAL statement read out by its Secretary-General Franko Marcolino Nhany, at celebrations marking the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] youth wing, JURA's national day yesterday says the Luanda regime's latest announcement is merely a manouvre aimed at delaying peace, the introduction of a multiparty system and the holding of free and fair elections in Angola in the shortest possible time in [words indistinct] Angolans.

The statement points out that the MPLA must face the reality existing in Angola by seriously discussing an end to the war and the introduction of genuine democracy and free and fair elections with UNITA.

UNITA Reports 'Demonstrations' in Benguela

MB3110080690 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Demonstrations against the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Government continue in the cities of Benguela, Lobito, and Cubal because people are unhappy about the disastrous kwanza exchange process.

Carmelita, our correspondent in Benguela Province, says the kwanza exchange process has left the people without buying power in a market economy, thereby causing serious problems such as unemployment, hunger, diseases, and clothing shortages. Carmelita reports that the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces are also affected by this situation. They are constantly stealing the people's possessions just to survive.

Deteriorating MPLA Health Standards Noted

MB2910201090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1905 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Monday, October 29....[dateline as received]—The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government's policy to force thousands of rural populations out of their home areas and dump them in urban areas is believed to be the main contributing factor to the increased spread of contagious diseases.

Recurrent outbreaks of cholera, measles, anaemia, tb and other contagious diseases is the direct result of the MPLA government's policy of removing people by force from their villages where they have plenty of food and live reasonably well, into overcrowded and filthy settlements where food is scanty and health facilities poor, or in some cases, even non-existent.

Last week's reports that an undetermined large number of men, women and children have died of cholera in Ndalaatando, the provincial capital of Kwanza Norte, is one such example.

According to sources, the deaths have occurred as a result of uncollected rotting refuse lying all over the city.

The MPLA government has failed to provide adequate health facilities for the people in urban areas, including thousands who are often forced to stay in the cities because of the MPLA's fear that they may come under UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control. Early this year a team of medical doctors met MPLA President Eduardo dos Santos to complain about the frequent critical shortages of drugs which they said considerably hampers their efforts to render effective medical attention to the public.

The doctors even threatened to go on strike if conditions were not improved. Reports of chronic drug shortages and the swindling of medicines on arrival at the ports of entry into the country are rampant. Apparently, however, nothing has been done to improve the situation.

There are persistent reports of ill-trained medical staff and theft of medicines by workers at hospitals and medical centres throughout the country.

Overcrowding caused by the MPLA government's forced settlement and lack of general health campaigns on immunisation, refuse disposal and personal hygiene and government failure to provide adequate health facilities, all go a long way to show that the nightmare of epidemics claiming more lives is far from over.

Botswana

* President Meets With Opposition Leaders

91AF0091C Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 3 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] The President, Dr Quett Masire, on Friday met leaders of political parties of Botswana at his office.

"This is a consultative forum established in the early 1980's whereby the President meets the leaders of all parties to confer on national and international issues," according to a press release issued by the Office of the President.

The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the Botswana Democratic Party, the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Peter Mmisi; President of the Botswana Freedom Party, Mr Leach Tlhomelang; the Secretary General of the Botswana Labour Party, Mr Lenyeletse Koma; President of the Botswana National Front, Dr Kenneth Koma; President of the Botswana Peoples Party, Dr Knight Maripe; and President of the Botswana Progressive Union, Mr Daniel Kwele.

The release says the leaders underscored the importance of the forum as a vehicle for consultations by political leaders on national and international issues and agreed that as leaders of Botswana political parties, they shared collective responsibility for promoting peace, stability and development in Botswana.

They also reiterated that the politics of consultation, mutual tolerance and consensus were a national heritage of Botswana.

President Masire thanked the leaders for having agreed to continue with this institutional forum as a process of consultations on national political issues with the view to preserving Botswana's cultural heritage of promoting national consensus, peace and development.—BOPA

* Incomes Policy Draft White Paper Adopted

91AF0091A Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 90 p 5

[Article by Mpho Maine]

[Excerpt] Parliament last week adopted and passed the Draft White Paper on the Revised National Policy on Incomes, Employment, Prices and Profits.

Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr David Magang, responded to concerns raised by several Members of Parliament (MPs) in a debate lasting nine days.

He gave justification of the decompression of public service salaries as government's realisation that it has been paying too little at the top but higher at the bottom grades, and its desire to retain senior and experienced management in the civil service, who would like to join the high paying private sector, as well as preventing the early retirement of such personnel.

He noted the differentials between successive grades in the civil service salary structure average about 22-24 percent up to D4, but average about 6-7 percent beyond that grade.

"The result is that promotion is not accompanied by sufficient monetary rewards for undertaking greater responsibilities," Mr Magang noted.

He cited distortions in the civil service salary structure where a junior officer promoted from B1 to C4 receives P2,654 [pula] on average. On the other hand, a more senior officer, five grades higher, being promoted from D4 to D3 would receive P2,128, about P526 less per annum.

Mr Magang told Parliament the decompression of salaries will allow adequate rewards for professional and technical personnel within a hierarchical and pyramidal civil service salary structure. The top scales, he said, need to be increased to allow greater flexibility to pay more to middle grades where professional and technical personnel are graded.

"If salaries are decompressed," he said, "contract additions in most categories of expatriates may no longer be necessary." This is because in most instances the question is not that expatriates may be overpaid, but that comparable citizens are underpaid." [passage omitted]

Mr Magang also addressed concerns over how implementation of limits to control parastatal sector salaries would be monitored.

"It is expected that through collective bargaining, all parties will develop negotiating skills." These, he added, are to be supplemented by the possible formation of an Industrial Court. It is to resolve disputes quickly, without government being seen to be playing a paternalistic role, he said.

Government, he said, is still to keep a keen interest in the overall wage settlement levels and intervene if these are seen as contrary to the long-term competitiveness of the country.

Mr Magang said the broad limits for the parastatal salaries are to be governed through the laying out of

guidelines. These will be implemented by the Wages Policy Committee, he added.

On the issue of safeguarding the interests of workers in the private sector, Mr Magang said government intends setting fair rules for both parties of the labour market.

To concern over the exclusion of domestic and agricultural workers from being covered by the minimum wage legislation and the Employment Act, Mr Magang said there is need to strike a balance between a short-term social welfare concern and long-term benefit deriving from employment.

"Raising real minimum wages in a situation of excess supply of unskilled labour has a disemployment effect," he stated.

He said it makes more sense to maximise employment creation, especially in the high wage formal sector and eventually draw labour from traditional and rural sectors.

Over time, said Mr Magang, the traditional and rural sectors will become part of the modern sector with an increase in the wage rate in farming and rural sectors.

"This process is likely to have a less deleterious effect in creating employment in the short-run, assuring a more sustained development in the future," he said.—BOPA

* Agricultural Policy Proposals Criticized

91AF0091B Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English
24 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Molotsi Sekgoma]

[Text] The new proposals on Botswana's agricultural policy have been received with mixed reactions throughout the Southern District.

Of the close to 1,000 people who attended a day's seminar at Tomela Community Hall in Kanye last Friday, 80 percent voiced total opposition to the draft, while 20 percent supported it.

Those who opposed it expressed fears that if the new policy was allowed to see the light of day, government would be committing "suicide" since there was no more land left to be fenced.

They likened the new policy proposals to "building castles in the air".

They said there was no need for yet another land policy since the Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) had not produced the desired results of improving the nation's herd.

The new policy, they warned, was doomed just like TGLP unless there was commitment on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture officials.

If adopted, the proposals will become Botswana's Agricultural Policy. The draft was adopted last June by a

consultative conference held in Gaborone and has since been taken to the people for consultation.

The nation-wide consultation will be followed by discussions in kgotla meetings before finally going to Parliament.

Delivering a key note address at the official opening of the seminar last Friday, the Director of Water Affairs, Mr Moremi Sekwale, pointed out that the current policy, especially as it relates to food self-sufficiency, was difficult to implement in terms of its water requirements and other resources.

He explained that the ongoing national water master plan study says for Botswana to achieve only 20 percent of its food grain requirements, 80 billion cubic litres per annum would be required.

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture who addressed the seminar pointed out that government was concerned with performance of both the livestock and arable sectors which have been characterised by ups and downs, especially the arable subsector which is more sensitive to weather conditions.

Among the objectives envisaged by the new policy are the provision of adequate and secure livelihood for those involved in agriculture, increased agricultural output, increased food self-sufficiency, conservation of agricultural land resources and to meet the employment demands of a growing labour force.

Mr Sekwale noted that one important aspect of the proposals which farmers should consider carefully was the fact that a significant number of Batswana who do not own cattle now aspire to have some in the future.

He also pointed out that fencing confers on those who do the fencing now an exclusive use of what is otherwise natural and national resources potentially available to all Batswana.

"We therefore have to ensure that our exclusive use of these resources does not only benefit us but the country as a whole in terms of input into the economy and their conservation for the future generations," he said.

He cautioned that the days of reliance on government to provide the subsidies and inputs needed by farmers are over.

Mr Sekwale said the role of government will in future be confined to such areas like research into suitable crops and bulls as well as technology selection and human resources development for both its needs and those of the farmers.—BOPA

Mauritius

* Reactions to Opening SA Trade Bureau

91AF0040C Port Louis WEEK-END in French
2 Sep 90 p 9

[Article: "Diverse and Divergent Reactions to Opening of South African Trade Bureau on Mauritius"]

[Text] The government's decision to allow South Africa to open a trade bureau on Mauritius has provoked diverse reactions. The government, which announced the step in a press release after the Council of Ministers met on Thursday, said the decision "follows through on an initiative taken by the Council of Ministers at its 31 July meeting," adding that "the ex-Labor Party [PT] ministers, including the then-deputy prime minister and foreign minister, were also present."

The MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], which is now allied with the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement], claims it received no word from the ANC [African National Congress] to indicate the latter objected to the bureau; MMM also echoes the current foreign minister, Mr. Madun Dulloo, in pointing out that the actual decision was made on 31 July. But the Lalit Party said in a communique that it was in total disagreement with the decision, which it blamed on "pressure from the historically pro-South African, pro-PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] bourgeoisie." Mr. V. Lutchmeenaraidoo described the decision as scandalous, calling it unacceptable for the opening to be approved prior to the next general elections. Following are the reactions of the various abovementioned parties.

Paul Berenger

The MMM secretary general, just back from a 48-hour visit to Reunion for talks on various topics including South Africa, said that "because the ANC did not object to Mauritius's conditional 'yes,' the MMM did not insist the MSM/PT government reconsider its decision."

By coincidence, the decision taken by Madagascar and Mauritius to allow South Africa to open trade bureaus without diplomatic status came just as South Africa was closing its consulate on Reunion for economic reasons unrelated to political developments, Mr. Berenger noted.

The MMM secretary general explained the MMM's position on this issue to his interlocutors on Reunion, saying "the decision to respond favorably to the request for the opening of such a bureau was taken several weeks ago. When the electoral alliance between the MSM and MMM was being finalized, MMM asked its partner for time to consult with the African National Congress," Mr. Berenger said. The ANC was given to understand Mauritius's answer would be a conditional "yes," he added.

The MSM/PT government promised to give its approval provided the process of dismantling apartheid now under way continues and negotiations between the South African

Government and the ANC show positive movement, Mr. Berenger said, noting that the arrangement would be subject to termination if South Africa fails to meet the conditions. He concluded by saying that since the ANC did not object, the MSM/PT decision was ratified.

Lalit Disagrees

In a communique issued to the press last Friday, the Lalit Party expressed its total disagreement with the government's decision, which it claimed was tantamount to the opening of an unofficial consulate. The party noted rumors circulating to the effect that the bureau would be issuing visas for South Africa.

The communique said Lalit believes the MSM government is ignoring the ANC's injunction that economic sanctions against the apartheid regime should be maintained. "At a time when it needs to be even more severe, the Mauritian Government instead moved with unusual haste to authorize the opening of a trade office in Mauritius," Lalit said. If the government wanted to show its firm opposition to apartheid, it should have invited the ANC to open a bureau here, it added.

In other remarks, Lalit opined that all kinds of unsavory pressures were brought to bear in Mauritius to persuade the government to come to that decision. "In fact, it is the bourgeoisie class, which historically has been pro-South Africa and pro-PMSD, which has lobbied for the opening of the trade office. The government had already decided to reassure the bourgeoisie in view of the new political situation," according to Lalit.

The party communique also termed it "unacceptable" for Mauritius to invoke the pretext that other African countries have "relented." Lalit noted that Mozambique and Madagascar are almost prostrate and face a serious famine problem, while on Mauritius "we are in a position to stand firm."

In conclusion, Lalit said it was not taken in by the MMM's excuses, since the 19 July [MSM-MMM] accord said nothing about the struggle against apartheid. Lalit said it would continue to oppose apartheid until the entire working class is free—not just in South Africa, but throughout the region, Mauritius included.

Minister Dulloo

Interviewed by WEEK-END about the decision announced last Thursday to permit the opening of a South African trade bureau in Mauritius, Foreign Minister Madun Dulloo said the actual decision was made on 15 July by the MSM-PT government "of which Messrs. Lutchmeenaraidoo, Ramjuttun and company were members."

Why announce the decision now when it was taken more than a month ago? "The policy had already been decided: it was only a question of determining the modalities of opening such a bureau on Mauritius. That is a fact," he said.

* India To Help Evacuate Nationals From Gulf

91AF00404 Port Louis *THE SUN* in French
21 Sep 90 pp 1, 12

[Article: "India Will Evacuate Mauritians in Gulf to Bombay"]

[Text] The government is pleased to announce that in response to its demarches concerning the fate and eventual repatriation of our nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, the Indian Government has agreed to assist our distressed nationals.

The Indian Government has said any Mauritian in Kuwait or Iraq may be flown back to Bombay at New Delhi's expense. Mauritian authorities would be responsible for taking the steps needed for their eventual repatriation from Bombay to Mauritius.

The Indian authorities are therefore inviting Mauritian nationals to join convoys leaving from Kuwait via Basrah to Amman (Jordan), where they will be put on special flights to Bombay.

In order to facilitate prompt follow-through, the Indian Government has also given its officials in Kuwait and Iraq the list of names and addresses of our nationals provided by the Mauritian foreign ministry.

Meanwhile, Mauritian authorities have made contact, through the Mauritian Embassy in Cairo, with the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and India, and with the Cairo-based regional director of the International Red Cross Committee [ICRC], to solicit their help in repatriating our nationals.

Pursuant to that demarche, the ICRC will give its offices in Jordan and Saudi Arabia the list of Mauritian nationals, so the latter can make contact with their embassy in Cairo if problems arise.

The Kuwaiti ambassador will contact Kuwaiti families registered in Cairo and Saudi Arabia that now have or formerly had Mauritians in their employ, so the latter can make contact with their embassy in Cairo.

Also, the Mauritian Embassy in Cairo appealed for help from Mr. Moussa Taujoo, former audit manager and now regional audit commissioner with UNICEF in Amman, and from Mr. Philippe Boulle, the United Nations special envoy to Amman. Mr. Taujoo gave the list of Mauritian nationals to refugee assistance organizations in Amman.

And Mr. Boulle, who is currently visiting Jordanian refugee camps accompanied by His Majesty Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, will provide whatever support is required to any Mauritian he meets during his tour.

*** Higher Wages Demanded To Offset Higher Prices**

91AF0041D Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French
24 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Dharmamand Dhooharika: "Government Must Advance Wage Increases"]

[Text] The Federation of Civil Service Trade Unions (FSSC) harshly condemned the government again yesterday for failing to control the prices of such basic necessities as powdered milk, fish, meat, butter, and cheese. It also deplored the 37-percent increase in bus fares that the government approved. Mr. Ramesh Seebundhun, vice president of the FSSC, believes the country will be plunged into crisis unless a solution is found, and urged all the civil service unions to press the government for an early wage augmentation.

"The government must respect the rights workers have won. Our trade union has contacted the FSSC and expressed its confidence in and support of the demand made by labor leaders for convocation of the tripartite committee," Mr. Seebundhun told *MAURICIEN*.

The FSSC described itself as profoundly disturbed by the recent price increases on staples.

"The 37-percent bus fare-increase is a staggering blow to the working class. The most disadvantaged strata of the population, the students and the elderly are the ones most directly penalized by this governmental action," he said.

The FSSC says recent events have justified organized labor's fears. "The dizzying increase in prices and the government's policy of turning a deaf ear are alarming signs." According to the FSSC, wages must be increased ahead of schedule.

"We are calling on the government to convoke the tripartites for discussions between the social partners. An earlier-than-scheduled wage increase is necessary to help workers cope with the steep price increases they have suffered."

The FSSC also threatens to take its protest into the streets if the government continues to turn a deaf ear to its demands.

*** Higher Wages Demanded for EPZ Workers**

91AF0041C Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French
24 Sep 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dharmamand Dhooharika: "Demand for Wage Increase in Free Zone"]

[Text] The Mauritius Textile Garment Workers Union, which represents factory workers, is demanding a wage increase for the 80,000 workers in the Export Processing Zone [EPZ]. The union, through its technical negotiator and Mr. Rajpalsing Algo, has urged the minister for labor and industrial relations, Mrs. Sheila Bappoo, to

authorize the National Remuneration Board [NRB] to meet and consider the wage situation in the free zone.

In a statement this morning to *MAURICIEN*, Mr. Algo, head of the Mauritius Textile Garment Workers Union, has harshly attacked the government, and especially the Ministry of Labor, for alleged unwillingness to confront the free zone factory owners. The union spokesman said a worker in the free zone these days earns about 910 rupees per month. He also deplored the fact that the current government has not supported workers' demands for a wage increase.

"We ask that the NRB meet immediately to consider the wages and working conditions of the men and women in the free zone. Mrs. Sheila Bappoo has told us she would consider the possibility of convoking the NRB," he said.

Mr. Rajpalsing Algo has demanded, first of all, an across-the-board wage increase for free zone workers. Commenting on the situation in the manufacturing plants, Mr. Algo said the wages paid to workers are ridiculously low.

"A wage increase for workers in the free zone is fully justified by increases in the cost of living. The National Remuneration Board should also be convened to correct the anomalies created by the Additional Act. The wages paid to workers in the manufacturing plants are computed on the basis of 'basic wages' rather than real wages. Employees in several free zone sectors are unhappy about this anomaly," he added.

*** Lutchmeenaraidoo Denies Economic Crisis**

91AF0041B Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French
21 Sep 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jacques David: "Lutchmeenaraidoo Says There Is No Economic Crisis"]

[Text] In a statement this morning to *MAURICIEN*, former finance minister Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo described the entry of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] into the government as "farcical" and called for general elections to resolve the political crisis. According to Mr. Lutchmeenaraidoo, "there is no economic crisis, only a political crisis that will damage the economy."

The former minister also believes the crisis in the Gulf is only a pretext, particularly because it is only "temporary" rather than permanent.

Here is Mr. Lutchmeenaraidoo's statement:

"The entry of the MMM into the government is a contemptible maneuver. The aging MMM is so impatient to get into the government it is willing to come in by the servants' entrance.

"Certain leaders have tried to describe their participation in the government as an act of patriotism. They remind me of the English philosopher who said that

patriotism 'is the last resort of the scoundrel.' The aging MMM has in fact only taken a shortcut to get in the government.

"The farce has gone on too long. With the MMM's entry into the government, the prime minister would be well advised to let the voters pass judgment on the government and put an end to this travesty.

"Also, certain leaders have tried to convince the people that they acceded to the government's appeal because of the economic crisis. Well, there is no economic crisis. There is a political crisis that could lead the country into an economic crisis. The crisis in the Middle East must not be used as an alibi for an economic situation whose deterioration would actually be a result of the current political crisis. The crisis in the Gulf is by its nature temporary rather than permanent.

"I understand the shame felt by the great majority of MMM militants and voters before this crude maneuvering on the part of their leaders."

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Meets British Parliament Team

*MB3110120990 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Oct 90*

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi received the visiting British Parliament team in Maputo this morning.

The British delegation is also scheduled to meet the ministers of justice, transport and communications, and national defense today. The British parliamentarians, who are also expected to meet the bishop of the Libombos region today, are in the country to gather information on British policy toward southern Africa in general, and Mozambique in particular.

The five-man British team is led by (Thomas Michael), member of the British Conservative Party. During their visit to Mozambique, the British parliamentarians are expected to visit Zambezia Province.

Joint Investment Seminar With Zimbabwe Opens

*MB2910133090 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] In the Mozambican capital this morning, Mozambican and Zimbabwean businessmen are attending a joint seminar on promoting bilateral investment. Ezequiel Mavota, Radio Mozambique's reporter at the meeting, says the seminar is intended to make the investment process more dynamic after Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed an investment protection accord in September.

Opening the meeting, Mozambican Trade Minister Daniel Gabriel Tembe said the Mozambican economy's current course offers excellent investment opportunities.

The Economic Rehabilitation Program introduced in 1987 and ongoing political reform are creating an increasingly favorable climate for foreign participation in Mozambique's economic development.

In turn, Zimbabwean Commerce and Industry Minister Kumbirai Kangai said he hoped that the dynamic approach of Mozambican and Zimbabwean entrepreneurs will help strengthen bilateral relations.

[Begin Kangai recording in English, fading into Portuguese translation] Only a few months ago, our two governments signed an investment protection accord. It provides for the security of investments made in either country. I am aware that investment norms and regulations on both sides are not [words indistinct] (?less) clear in Zimbabwe's case. Our position, at the moment, is that each case must be decided on its own merit. In time, I am certain we will be able to outline general directives.

Meanwhile, I would like to call on Zimbabwean businessmen to submit any plans for investment abroad for appreciation by the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank. I am sure that good plans will be backed up. [end recording]

With \$1 million, Zimbabwe lies 10th in the list of 20 potential investors in this country. Among other areas, Zimbabwe (?is interested) in tourism, mineral resources, and agriculture.

Conference Ends

*MB3010191490 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] The seminar on promotion of investments in Mozambique and Zimbabwe ended in Maputo late this afternoon with pledges from the two countries' businessmen to increase contacts between them in the field of trade and in identifying possibilities of creating mixed companies.

To realize these objectives, the businessmen examined conditions demanded by various international organizations in view of the two countries' shortage of financial means. A similar meeting will take place in Harare, Zimbabwe, early next year. According to a source from the Ministry of Trade, from now onwards, the two countries will hold regular business contacts for greater coordination. The source however lamented Mozambique businessmen's weak participation at the Maputo seminar.

Council of Ministers Issues Exchange Decree

*MB3010135590 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] The Council of Ministers has approved incidental regulations and issued a decree institutionalizing a secondary foreign exchange market as of 31 October.

The secondary foreign exchange market will be the free foreign currency market. Its foreign exchange rates will be determined on the basis of foreign currency supply

and demand as reflected in transactions involving banks, other accredited institutions, and the public. The decree states that it is up to the Bank of Mozambique to supervise and control the operations of the various agents in the secondary foreign exchange market.

'Citizens' Claim Renamo Plans To Move HQ

*MB3010135190 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits have received instructions to transfer their headquarters from Gorongosa, in Sofala Province, to Zambezia Province. This has been reported by citizens who fled armed bandit captivity in Mocuba and Milange districts. They say that Renamo has chosen the Motolola Mountains, in the area of Alfazema, in Zambezia Province's Milange district, as the new site for its headquarters. They said Renamo chose that area to facilitate contacts between the armed bandit ringleaders and other countries.

Those citizens also told Radio Mozambique that they had attended meetings in which the armed bandits conveyed their ringleaders' decisions on the approach to be followed during the ongoing peace process.

According to those sources, the armed bandits have been instructed neither to release captives nor to allow desertions from their ranks. Those sources also reported that the Renamo armed bandits have been conducting a persuasion campaign among their captives for the last five months.

As part of that campaign, the criminals have been presenting their apologies for the atrocities they committed. They have been doing this in an attempt to acquire a political structure so that they can lay claims with the international community that they have some control over the population.

Those citizens who fled from armed bandit captivity also reported that the armed bandits' campaign includes plans to build alleged health and school facilities, to strengthen their reconnaissance posts, and to transfer bandits with poor reputations to other areas.

Official Calls on Renamo to End Foreign Influence

*MB3010184190 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] Garicai Domingos, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party provincial committee secretary for economic policy in Manica, said in Sussundenga District a few days ago that if Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] is interested in ending the war in Mozambique it should end foreign influence in resolving its own problems.

Addressing war-displaced people and Mozambicans repatriated from Zimbabwe and now resettled at Nhamamba-2 Village in Sussundenga District, Garicai Domingos added that Renamo's struggle is organized by

foreign forces. Accordingly, he said, it has been difficult to find a solution to the conflict in Mozambique.

Garicai Domingos also blamed Renamo leaders for the failure of the current talks in Rome, Italy, in order to achieve peace in the country as soon as possible. In his speech, Garicai Domingos called on Nhamamba-2 peasants to produce more cereals and vegetables to fight famine.

Namibia

*** Geingob Discusses Economic Challenges**

*91AF0085A Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese
16 Sep 90 pp 27-31*

[Interview with Prime Minister Hage Geingob by Julio Macaringue in Maputo on 30 August]

[Text] Namibia's first six months of independence (proclaimed on 21 March) were the central theme of the exclusive interview that Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob gave to TEMPO late on the morning of 30 August at Maputo International Airport shortly before he returned home. For approximately a quarter of an hour, Geingob spoke primarily of the several serious economic challenges his government is facing, focusing on the problem of disequilibrium in the distribution of land between the country's black majority and the minority white farmers: "Land will give us problems if we are not careful," he confessed.

[Macaringue] Mr. Prime Minister, the day after tomorrow your country will enter the sixth month of its independence. What is your assessment of this period, with respect to Namibia's political and economic prospects?

[Geingob] Six months is a very short time. The first thing I can tell you is that we inherited a very complicated situation, a result of the colonial government's commitments. We have an economy primarily dominated by whites and foreign companies. We thus have one economic sector that is quite developed and another, comprising the African majority (blacks), that has been neglected. That is the first challenge.

We also have a problem of very high unemployment (30 percent, as President Sam Nujoma announced on the day of the independence proclamation) and the question of the some 40,000 returnees. We need to provide employment for these people and to do so we need to create institutions to absorb that labor force. I can also cite the problem of disequilibrium in income between the whites and blacks—economic indicators from 1988 state that per capita income in Namibia was one of the highest in Africa, exceeding \$1,000; however, a rigorous analysis of the facts shows that that money was only in the hands of the whites.

In the political arena we also have problems. Another big problem: Politically we have a multiparty system with

opposition parties that were basically parties of the colonial system. They have one objective and we have a different one.

[Macaringue] Precisely. Meanwhile, we have been following the progress of the electoral process in the pre-electoral period and during the elections themselves, and we are aware of delicate situations, hostilities between the parties (the others and SWAPO [Southwest Africa Peoples Organization]), intimidation... How are things today? How would you characterize the relations between the different parties and their supporters?

[Geingob] Well, even in already established countries such as the United States, "delicate situations," as you call them, and I would even classify them as hatred, arise during the electoral campaigns. But as soon as the elections are over the people go back to speaking to one another, to exchanging hellos and handshakes. We also will come through this, we had disagreements in Parliament, but we greet each other and laugh together. I think that is a good sign.

[Macaringue] When you achieved independence you found that the new Namibian Government had inherited a budget deficit of 500 million rands, a disequilibrium in land distribution that had left 60 percent of the arable land in the possession of a handful of white farmers, while 250,000 black peasants practised subsistence farming. How is your government dealing with this situation?

[Geingob] It is very difficult. First, I should emphasize that the land question is going to give us problems if we are not careful. The people fought several years because of land. And now that the country is independent, it wants the land back in its own hands.

There are some 6,000 farms belonging to the whites. They claim to be good farmers. But we found that they are being subsidized by the Land Bank while the peasants accused of not following good farming practices are not subsidized.

Our problem now is to see how we can redistribute the land. But it is a very emotional situation on both sides. When we decided to talk about land there was a war in Parliament. We ended up deciding to organize a conference on land, to which all interested parties would be invited, including the "communal owners," in order to know what they think of the land question. Out of this conference, I think, will come the solutions and the government will merely apply the resolutions of the people. That is how we are going to try to resolve the big land problem.

[Macaringue] The Constitution stipulates that the State will not expropriate land that has been purchased and that, should that be necessary, it will have to indemnify the owners.

[Geingob] The farmers, for example, wish to sell their properties, because that would mean, as in the Zimbabwean case, receiving cash to invest in other businesses. However, they are disappointed because we in the party did not offer sufficient money to buy the land—a fact that can be considered a direct result of inheriting empty coffers at the time of independence. And we are telling ourselves no, within the framework of the principles of reconciliation, we should also reconcile the land question. You cannot have all the land while your brothers have nothing. You want to share power with me because I took a conciliatory stance, but you do not want to divide your land with your brothers through the same reconciliation...

These are the questions that the conference on land will discuss. The date has not yet been set, but it will most certainly take place.

But there are still other problems. We are facing serious challenges such as unemployment, which carries with it increased urban crime. With independence, people gained the freedom of movement throughout the country, and for that reason Windhoek is becoming increasingly overpopulated and crime is also on the rise. And the other parties (of the opposition) then say, look, the government cannot control crime, you created this!

People Are Impatient

[Macaringue] "Remain for the time being on your lands, practicing subsistence agriculture. The government is ready to help you through a variety of means, such as rural extension services, better supplies, transport and trade (of the surpluses)..." That was the appeal and the promise President Sam Nujoma made at Windhoek Athletic Stadium on 21 March. Could you tell us now how that assistance to the peasants is being provided, and how they are reacting to the government's agricultural policy?

[Geingob] First, what we have identified as a big problem in Namibia is water. Agriculture cannot be properly developed without an adequate supply of water. Now that the war has ended we have begun to repair Kaluk (phonetic transcription) dam and we are going to build a canal to take water to the country's northern and northeast regions.

At the same time, the United Nations organized a donors conference in New York in June, at which various countries pledged funds to assist Namibia in undertaking economic development programs, primarily in agriculture (some \$300 million in pledges resulted from the conference). Now we are formulating projects on behalf of the donors, who will finance the peasants' training, their acquisition of farming implements, trade, and [will help to] improve living conditions. There is a great deal of assistance that we can draw upon.

With respect to the people's reaction, oh, people are impatient. It was they who brought SWAPO to power and they expect immediate changes, that the government

will sign the papers and things will improve right away... They thought everything would be paradise.

We have to explain to the people, through educational policy, the problems that the government is facing. We went to the north, to the area where the struggle for freedom began, to hold a big meeting, and the (traditional) chief offered the entire area to the government for agricultural development. We accepted and saw that the people applauded. We realized that we had to do something.

We are now thinking about electrifying the northern plateau to provide electricity to the hospitals and other infrastructure in order for the people to see that there have in fact been changes. But they are truly impatient, they have brought us to power and we have to have ideas to respond to their concerns. Otherwise we will have problems.

[Macaringue] In the donors' conference President Sam Nujoma stated that Namibia's private sector should be encouraged in order to promote the country's development. We are reminded that at the time of the independence proclamation the SWAPO government's speech emphasized the need to collect taxes more efficiently on the utilization of the country's economic resources, and to ensure that the State receive a portion of the profits that private companies (domestic and foreign) almost always keep in the South African Central Reserve Bank. How does your government intend to reconcile these apparently contradictory objectives?

[Geingob] First, we wanted to discourage external assistance, since that causes economic dependence upon foreigners. But we think that we can invite foreign investors to come to Namibia with their money and invest in the creation of jobs. And from there, through taxation or joint ventures, we could generate revenue. But we discovered that the entire tax system needs to be revamped, because at the time we did not understand the basis for the tax rates. These enterprises are paying in some cases 60 percent of their revenue and they complain that they are paying too much. When we simply asked the reason for those taxes, we were never given an answer.

The idea, therefore, is to review the entire tax system so as to prevent people from taking all their money (profits) to South Africa. This is now proving to be difficult because you can see a company operating in Namibia and selling its production in South Africa. An investment court will be necessary to stipulate the criteria for economic activity on the part of foreign capital.

But we also have to accept that investors will not bring their money to simply invest without the possibility of repatriating a portion of their profits. They have the right to take a reasonable portion of their profits, but they also have to reinvest a significant part in Namibia.

We Do Not Want To Use Walvis Bay, We Want It Back!

[Macaringue] You said in the press conference that South Africa and the Namibian Government are both prepared to begin negotiations on the question of the Walvis Bay enclave—the port and the surrounding areas. Could you now describe for us the impact that keeping the enclave in South Africa's hands would have on the Namibian economy in general? We know that Walvis Bay is your only port for overseas shipping and that many assembly industries are concentrated there.

[Geingob] Walvis Bay, including all its economic potential, must return to our possession. With regard to overseas shipping, we are not prohibited from using the port of Walvis Bay. But we do not want to use the port of Walvis Bay, we want it back. The key here is the possibility of utilizing the port, which the South Africans have offered us, and they will permit us to save some money in the payment of the customs duties—Namibia and South Africa belong to the Common Customs Union. But the total reconquest of Walvis Bay will permit us to benefit entirely from the revenues derived from its use.

With respect to the concentration of industry, perhaps this is only the case in fish processing. As I said in the press conference, there was a great deal of pilfering of those resources during the colonial period. There were gillnetters fishing in our territorial waters, processing the fish and exporting it overseas without even bringing it into Walvis Bay. After proclaiming independence we stopped all that, there is no more fishing in our waters at this time. In there first place, we have our interests to defend. We have to put our house in order. We have to undertake serious research into our fishing resources, including the identification of species that can be fished and those which need to be protected. In that way we want to be able to control and define the utilization policy of our fishing resources.

[Macaringue] And thus ended the interview with independent Namibia's Prime Minister, Hage Geingob. Initially set for the evening of 29 August, because of overlapping plans the interview had to be squeezed in during the visiting governmental delegation's airport check-in process. That is the reason for the incomplete ending.

Who knows when there will be an opportunity to go to Namibia to conclude it.

But despite the lack of time, Prime Minister Mario Machungo, who attended the interview, together with Minister of Mineral Resources John Kachamila and the other members of the Namibia delegation, found a way to break protocol and suggest to the Namibian Minister of Justice that he tell TEMPO of his work at this time:

[Ernest Tjirriange] Well, as you know, when we proclaimed independence we found many laws that were not conducive to the country's development. Some because

they embraced principles of apartheid, and others because they had been formulated to serve systems that we had just rejected. Thus, the first task of the Ministry of Justice is to create a commission to study the laws inherited from the previous system and adapt them to the spirit of the new Constitution, democratizing an antidemocratic legal system.

Another task is related to the judicial system in itself. The Constitution requires us to establish new court structures—create a Supreme Court, a High Court of Justice and other minor courts that did not exist during the colonial period. We also have to reconcile the laws with the principles of human rights established in one of the chapters of our Constitution.

Zimbabwe

Government Not To Stop SA MP's From Visiting

MB3110053490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1849 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Harare Oct 30 SAPA—Zimbabwe will not stop South African [SA] members of Parliament coming here to talk about changes taking place in South Africa, the speaker of Zimbabwe's parliament, Mr Nolan Makombe, said at a press conference in Harare on Tuesday.

Mr Makombe, who was speaking at a news conference on his visit to Cuba and Uruguay with local MPs, was replying to a question on how Zimbabwean legislators interacted with both their "progressive" counterparts on the one hand, and "reactionary" ones from South Africa.

"We cannot deny people to come and talk about change in their country. There are changes going on in South Africa and discussions between the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Government which are of interest not only to Zimbabwe," said Mr Makombe.

He added Zimbabwe could not close the door to people who wanted to learn from her success under a black majority government after independence.

"They want to be assured that a black majority government in their country will be like ours in Zimbabwe," he said.

Six MPs from South Africa's tri-cameral parliament, which has separate racial chambers for whites, Indians and so-called coloureds, visited Zimbabwe recently on a mission to investigate changing attitudes towards Pretoria.

Among them were MPs from F W de Klerk's ruling National Party, the Conservative Party, the Democratic Party and "coloured" Labour Party.

* Statistics on Family Resettlement Given

91AF0095E Harare *THE HERALD* in English
6 Sep 90 p 5

[Text] The Government has resettled more than 50,000 families on more than 3 million ha [hectares] of land since the resettlement programme started, Parliament was told yesterday.

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade Jewel Kufandada, said during Question Time that Manicaland had more families resettled than any other province.

More than 13,000 families had been resettled in the province on more than 570,000 ha of land.

The other provinces with the number of families and hectares of land on which they have been resettled are as follows:

Matabeleland South—about 2,000 families on about 508,000 ha; Mashonaland West—over 7,000 families on about 460,000 ha; Mashonaland Central—over 3,000 families on about 421,000 ha; Masvingo—over 5,000 families on over 408,000 ha; Mashonaland East—about 5,000 families on over 245,000 ha; Matabeleland North—over 1,000 families on over 202,000 ha.

The Midlands has over 491,000 ha of resettlement land. However, the minister did not say how many families had been resettled there.

* Farmers Criticize Agricultural Loan Policies

91AF0095D Harare *THE HERALD* in English
12 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by Ray Mungoshi]

[Text] Delegates to the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union [ZNFU] congress on Monday launched a scathing attack on the Agricultural Finance Corporation [AFC] and called for the relaxation of its policies and a reduction of its interest rates.

The AFC has however made representations to the Government to review the high interest rate, the assistant general manager (finance), Comrade Zivai Hove said.

The delegates, who are representing small-scale commercial farmers in all the eight provinces, accused the AFC of sticking to policies it inherited from the colonial era which were tailored to serve large-scale commercial farmers' interests.

The farmers asked for a three-year grace period before interest could be charged on all loans acquired from the AFC by small-scale commercial farmers. The present system of interest being charged from the day farmers sealed loan deals with the AFC had caused many farmers to shy away from AFC loans.

Comrade Julius Rukanda of Masvingo province charged that the present AFC lending system was beneficial to large-scale commercial farmers who had enjoyed the same benefits under the Smith government.

"Only large-scale commercial farmers can afford AFC loans because they had 50 years in which to make money from easy credit terms," he said.

The farmers were speaking during a question and answer session with Cde Hove.

The delegates also said that the 14 percent interest rate charged by the AFC was too high and left farmers nothing to live on. Most farmers who had loans with the AFC had resorted to what the AFC called illegal marketing but what farmers dubbed "survival marketing."

Comrade Peter Dandy Ntabeni of Matabeleland South said the AFC should make representations to the Government to relax some policies which barred the AFC from lending money to farmers wishing to engage in long-term programmes like the provision of water.

The farmers said the AFC credit terms were heavy on the small-scale farmers most of whom no longer dealt with it.

Earlier, Cde Hove told the congress that there had been a steep fall in the number of small-scale farmers benefiting from AFC credit facilities in the last five years.

He said that while the AFC had given loans to 1,140 small-scale farmers in the year ending March 1989, only 844 farmers from this sector had borrowed money from the corporation the following year. The trend seemed to have continued into this financial year when only 448 ZNFU members have borrowed money from the AFC.

*** Investment Agreement Signed With Mozambique**
91AF0096B Harare *THE HERALD* in English
13 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] Zimbabwe and Mozambique yesterday signed an agreement to encourage cross-border investment.

The agreement, which would also facilitate the formation of joint venture partnerships, would cover such areas as food processing, fruit canning, textiles and clothing, pulp and paper, railways rolling stock, boat construction and energy projects.

The Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, who signed on behalf of Zimbabwe, called on companies, co-operatives, public corporations and individuals in both countries to take up the new challenges opened up by the agreement.

The Mozambican Minister of Finance, Comrade Abdul Magio Osman, who signed on behalf of Mozambique, said his country was becoming more market-oriented and therefore it would become a natural market for Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe would in turn become Mozambique's market.

*** Editorial Condemns Kenya's Aid to MNR**

91AF0093B Harare *THE HERALD* in English
31 Aug 90 p 10

[Editorial: "Kenya Should Stop Aiding MNR Bandits"]

[Text] The impartiality of both mediators of the Mozambican conflict, Kenya and Zimbabwe, has always been questioned by the two sides involved in the brutal war, the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government of President Chissano.

The rebel movement, better known for its brutality against the civilian population, has understandably questioned Zimbabwe's impartiality, considering that our thousands of troops across the border have been as largely responsible for the MNR's military defeat as Frelimo.

The Mozambican government's suspicions of Kenya have, by contrast, been expressed only behind closed doors and come packaged in diplomatic language so as not to offend a friendly country.

Kenya has not done much to distance itself from the MNR. Many rebel leaders now travel on the country's passports and Kenyan officials say this is being done with Mozambique's knowledge.

What both Mozambique and Zimbabwe may not have been prepared for was what now amounts to the near-takeover of the MNR by Kenya. South Africa clearly no longer wants to be seen to be sponsoring terrorism against its neighbours. It is incompatible with its new image. A takeover by Kenya would be a blessing. Then it can still influence the bandits but may not be blamed for their continued existence and actions.

Malawi would have been a better place for the MNR. But the land-locked nation is unable to carry the full burden as it is vulnerable to pressure from the Frontline States. Without Mozambique and Tanzania to facilitate its imports and exports Malawi's economy would grind to a halt. However, without Malawi's help the new bandit route would not be so smooth.

Kenya has been slow to deny the reports of its heightened friendship with the MNR. However, being a sovereign state, that country may support whichever side it feels like. The question of whether it is the right side or the wrong one is for anyone to answer. The fact, however, remains that Kenya is offering itself as South Africa's surrogate in hosting the rebels.

Which explains the frequent secret visits to South Africa by Mr Bothwell Kiplagat, the permanent secretary in the Kenyan Foreign Ministry, and his bizarre action in Blantyre in June when he and Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader, caused the collapse of the first substantive peace talks.

At that meeting, Mr Kiplagat and Mr Dhlakama suddenly left Blantyre despite the presence of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican delegations as well as the Malawian host delegation. This surprised and annoyed everyone involved.

The warring sides have recently been holding direct talks in Italy without the two mediators. The feeling all round is that this is better because of the MNR's mistrust of Zimbabwe and Frelimo's suspicions of Kenya. Either they are both in or both out.

The new turn of events will strain relations between the Frontline States and Malawi as the infiltration of Kenya-trained bandits is reported to be through that country. Malawi's national interests are not at all served by siding with the MNR at this time and previous indications are that the country's top leadership had been quite sincere in their promises to try and help bring an end to the conflict next door.

After all, tens of thousands of refugees from the war have flooded across the border into Malawi and its exports through the Mozambican ports are severely hampered.

Nor is it in Kenya's present or future national interests to take over the MNR from South Africa or to act on its behalf. Mozambique does not share a border with Kenya, nor does the former pose any economic, political threat to the East African nation.

It is unlikely that President Daniel arap Moi would sanction such a scene. If he didn't know, he now does. We expect he will immediately put an end to this madness and bring to book those responsible as it only complicates the peace process which he and President Mugabe are sworn to help bring to an end, no matter which sides they may feel for.

* Party Paper Reports 'Radio Truth' Ended

91AF0093C Harare *THE HERALD* in English
4 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] Mutare—Zanu (PF)'s [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] weekly newspaper, THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, reports that South Africa's Radio Truth, which used to broadcast anti-Zimbabwe propaganda to the southern parts of the country for several years, had gone off the air. According to the latest issue of the weekly, Radio Truth, which used to broadcast from northern Transvaal, used to broadcast in English, Shona and Ndebele as part of the Pretoria regime's policy of destabilising Zimbabwe and other Frontline States.—Ziana.

* Illegal Gold Sales Cause Significant Loss

91AF0093D Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE* in English 31 Aug 90 p 3

[Text] Industry sources estimate that Zimbabwe could now be losing up to \$50 million a year through illegal gold sales,

with allegations that some diplomatic missions based in Harare are involved in an illegal export racket.

Illegal gold prospecting and panning has been increasing steadily over the last few years and, notwithstanding the devastating environmental damage that the practice has caused along river banks and streams, the question is, who buys the gold and where does it go.

While government authorities last week said they could neither give an estimate of the volume of illegal gold trade nor its markets, highly placed sources say that some diplomats have been known to be "getting mixed up" with the gold.

Eastern bloc and African diplomats have been cited as being the main culprits, although a government official this week said that although there were strong suspicions, no diplomat had actually ever been caught in gold dealings.

Reports are that the officials actually drive out to areas such as Mazowe and Bindura to buy the gold, and because of diplomatic privileges and immunities, their vehicles are not subject to search. Similarly, the gold is sent out of the country under cover of diplomatic baggage.

The Mining Affairs Board and the Police Gold Squad have been working in close liaison to check illegal gold sales—both by diplomats and by ordinary citizens.

The concern has been over the amount of foreign currency that Zimbabwe could be losing through illegal mineral exports. Of total mineral exports of over \$1.5 billion last year, official gold sales amounted to \$380 million.

Commenting on the continuing problem of illegal panning, a mining industry official said this week: "There are so many people involved and with few police, it seems to me that the problem is unanswerable."

"The attitude of the authorities—who are well aware of all this—is that if it cannot be stopped, there must be some sort of control, but nobody knows what to do. For instance, should official buyers go in and buy the gold?"

He pointed out that the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe was allowed to buy the gold won by prospectors, but these small workers would rather sell on the black market because the corporation can only offer the official price while outside buyers offer substantially more.

On the black market, a gram of gold could fetch anything up to \$50 compared to the official price of about \$1,000 per ounce.

In November, 1987 the Mining Commissioner, Mr Hilton Makuzwa, estimated that there could have been as many as 15,000 people involved in panning, and their illegal sales could then have already been costing Zimbabwe about \$15 million. The government was withdrawing certificates of mining claims from holders who did not declare the gold they acquired.

Also as of November, 1987, it was estimated that about 2 kg of gold was being taken daily from the top of the Mazoe River catchment area down to Shamva.

Gold was then valued at \$25,000 per kg, equal to \$50,000 per day.

*** Australian Firm Strengthens Gold Operations**
91AF0093E Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Rangarirai Shoko]

[Text] Reflecting growing confidence in Zimbabwe's mining industry, Australia's mining giant, Delta Gold, this week amalgamated its two subsidiaries in the country, Masasa Mines and Hartley Platinum in order to streamline their operations, an official of the merged company has said.

The move, which takes immediate effect, creates a powerful mining conglomerate that could rival traditional mining giants in Zimbabwe, Anglo American, Lonrho and Rio Tinto.

This latest move reflects Australia's increasing interest in investing in Zimbabwe and puts it on a strong launchpad to expand its portfolio in Zimbabwe and other countries in the region.

Mr Gordon Freeman, managing director of Masasa Mines—the new name for the merged Delta Gold subsidiaries—said the amalgamation of the companies was intended to allow local management flexibility in operational matters and decision-making.

Previously, he said, the two companies had to refer major decisions to headquarters in Australia, a lengthy process which delayed implementation of some projects and which did not reflect Delta Gold's confidence and interest in Zimbabwe.

"Instead of the technical and direction aspect being held by the Australian company, it means that they are giving the responsibility for local operational matters to this company."

He said the decision to amalgamate the two companies was taken this week by a group of visiting directors of Delta Gold, who were here to review the operations of Masasa Mines and Hartley Platinum and agreed to "vigorously pursue mineral opportunities."

The amalgamation, he said, would also involve a rearrangement and upgrading of the staff of the merged company under the aegis of Masasa Mines to give it "one focus."

Masasa Mines, a locally incorporated company, is mainly involved in mineral exploration and development and has been in Zimbabwe for more than four years.

Presently, the company is exploring for gold and other minerals in Bindura, Shamva and elsewhere in the country, while Hartley Platinum is seeking foreign and local partners to develop a \$460 million platinum mining project.

Mr Freeman said equity discussions with one potential partner had reached an advanced stage and soon they would sign an agreement on shareholding and other technical and management matters.

The Hartley Platinum project, the biggest single investment in the country since independence, would produce, besides platinum, a wide range of rare minerals and remarkably increase the mining sector's contribution to GDP [gross domestic product].

Although not on a scale to rival South Africa's traditional stronghold on the international platinum markets, mining industry experts say the Hartley Platinum project would highlight Zimbabwe's position on the world mineral and mining map and increase the developed world's interest in the country.

Preliminary projections estimate that Zimbabwe would earn about \$200 million from platinum sales a year in the early stages of mining, increasing later to much higher earnings.

*** Railway Employees Granted Salary Increases**
91AF0094D Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 90 p 3

[Excerpt] Bulawayo—National Railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ] employees have been granted salary increases of between 14 and 18 percent.

The new salary structures were decided following the intervention of the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare. The Zimbabwe Amalgamated Railwaymen's Union [ZARU] and the NRZ management were deadlocked over the percentages of new pay packages.

The president of ZARU, Comrade Samson Mabheka, said yesterday that the new salary increments were awarded to workers at the end of last month.

He said the employees would receive their pay packets, to be backdated to July 1, 1990, this month.

After negotiations, the NRZ management and ZARU failed to agree on percentages for new salaries. While the management was prepared to offer its employees salary increases of 12 percent for the higher grades and 15.5 percent for the lowly paid workers, ZARU demanded salary increments of 19 percent for the higher level and 27.29 percent for lower level workers. [passage omitted]

*** Railways 10-Year Program Details Given**

91AF0094E Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Article by Daniel Kwaramba]

[Text] The National Railways of Zimbabwe's [NRZ] operational movement plan, which aims to provide an improved and more efficient service, will involve an investment of \$550 million over the next 10 years, the Mashonaland Chamber of Industries heard on Monday.

Mr Agrippa Madlela, the NRZ chief planning officer, told the industrialists that since the programme was started in October last year, there had been encouraging results. For example, diesel, steam and electric locomotive availability and use had increased by about 10 percent.

Part of the money for the programme would come from outside financial institutions and donor agencies. The programme would involve buying of more wagons, locomotives and other back-up systems. In the process it is envisaged that the railways would stop hiring wagons and locomotives from outside the country thereby saving foreign currency.

A total of 20 diesel locomotives were on hire from South Africa. These were expected to be phased out within the next few months. Since October, the number of hired wagons had gone down from about 10,000 to 4,000.

Mr Madlela said \$141 million would be used to buy new locomotives and a further \$147 million to replace old coaches. Between 1992 and 1993, 62 coaches worth \$1 million should be bought and by the year 2000 there should be a total of 155 new coaches.

Foreign currency requirements would be 50 percent for the coaches and 70 percent for the locomotives.

On the replacement of the Road and Motor Service fleet, most of which were way past their economic life, a total of \$28 million would be spent.

Because the railways had received a lot of claims for damaged goods, Mr Madlela said \$9 million would be used to buy tarpaulins to protect goods.

The signals system, some of which is over 28 years old, would be replaced at a cost of \$34 million, most of it in foreign currency. In the replacement programme, priority would be given to the system along the Bulawayo to Victoria Falls and Lochinvar to Mutare lines.

Mr Madlela said the wagon replacement programme should ensure that there were about 2,700 new wagons by the year 2000. The replacement programme should cost \$146 million.

Some of the \$550 million would be used for staff training. The railways was losing a large number of skilled personnel and has had to recruit expatriates.

On electrification, Mr Madlela said the programme had been shelved because it was found that after the oil problems of the 1970s and later the slump in oil prices, it was uneconomic to continue the project.

Electrification was, however, now planned for the Dabuka to Bulawayo, Harare to Mutare and the Bulawayo to Victoria Falls lines.

Plans were also in hand to extend the electrification programme on short distances, to decongest the system and avoid shunting in those areas it would be implemented.

Some of the lines to benefit from the programme would be the Lochinvar to Mt Hampden and Harare to Msasa lines, both in Harare.

While the operational movement plan had helped decongest some of the problem lines, a re-evaluation of the whole programme would be undertaken and a decision made within the next few weeks.

Addressing the same meeting, the Minister of Transport and National Supplies, Mr Dennis Norman, said that the funds for buying new locomotives, engines, wagons and the training programme would come from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank.

The minister also spoke of great improvements. He said during the last two months there had been great concentration on the movement of coal, maize and fertiliser.

The three thermal power stations had over 50 percent of their requirements for the year and the sugar and fertiliser industries had more than adequate supplies for this year.

The railways had also moved more than 100 percent more than it moved last year.

The good performance could only be maintained if the railways was re-equipped.

*** Labor Minister Discusses Bargaining Process**

91AF0094A Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 90 p 1

[Article by Pedro Salbany]

[Text] Agreed industrial codes of conduct binding on employers and employees will replace the present statutory protection given to workers from being fired in a move to bring labour relations into line with the new policy of trade liberalisation.

Instead of the present legislation, a code of conduct would be worked out between employers and employees, which would clearly state which offences by either party would be dealt with and how, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade John Nkomo, said yesterday.

"Since we are liberalising the economy and ceding power through different structures, there is need for a code of

conduct which may state clearly which offences are serious and would warrant which action or penalty," said Cde Nkomo.

After the code in a particular business enterprise was worked out by the employment council, the codes would then be worked out on an industry level to form a common code of conduct. The minister said he intended, after the codes in different industries had been worked out, to have a national code decided upon. At every stage his ministry would be consulted for approval.

Statutory instruments barring the firing of workers would no longer be applicable. "We will no longer use artificial or statutory instruments to protect lazy workers or those who commit fraud."

By the same token, employers who did not follow the disciplinary code could find themselves faced with a striking workforce.

Cde Nkomo said certain sections of the Labour Relations Act of 1985 could be changed on the recommendations of employees and employers if they were found to be impracticable.

Collective bargaining had on the whole gone smoothly, although of the 54 employment boards set up to facilitate the exercise, three had not concluded an agreement by the end of last week. Three of the 18 employment councils had also not concluded by the same time.

Deadlocks had been faced in the construction, hotel and catering, railways and banking industries and of these only the construction industry's deadlock was still to be cleared.

Across-the-board increases resulting from collective bargaining were in direct contravention of the Government's clearly set-out policy of salary and wage increases. Instead of across-the-board increases, parties "should have agreed to the policy decision taken by Government in 1980 that there should be a gradual reduction of the gap."

Across-the-board increases were a negation of the Government's policy of closing the gap with sliding scales. The Government would take up the matter with employment councils, Cde Nkomo said.

A problem in the collective bargaining exercise was that workers' committees had often regarded themselves as trade unions, leading to lack of co-ordination in their work. However, this could be attributed to the lack of organisation in trade unions themselves.

Since independence, unions had not been seen as vital because workers were represented by worker's committees. With the new set-up, however, unions would be required to play a more important role.

The recent fuel price increases would definitely be a factor in the determination of the parameters in which collective bargaining was conducted.

But it was too soon to determine the effects of the price increases.

"We cannot pretend that this economy could survive without pushing up prices. With what is happening around us, this may be time to start conditioning ourselves for a possible belt-tightening for a few years to come, because we do not know when this Gulf crisis is going to end."

Trade liberalisation could, said the minister, have only one of two results. Either, when the country had opened its economy to market forces, investments would come pouring in, or the investments would not come, resulting in a collapse of the economy.

If investments came, and this would still be subject to outside factors such as the present Gulf crisis or changes in Eastern Europe.

* Teachers Union Welcomes Reinstatements

91AF0094B Harare THE HERALD in English
6 Sep 90 p 6

[Text] The Zimbabwe Teachers' Association [Zimta] has welcomed the reinstatement by the Public Service Commission of teachers suspended following the June strike, but has, however, expressed regret that some teachers are still under investigation.

A statement from the association's national executive said the reinstatement would go a long way towards restoring normality into the education system as schools were reopening next week.

However, several teachers were still under investigation and may not be allowed back to their schools by September 11 when schools reopen, the statement said.

The association appealed to the Public Service Commission to allow the teachers to go back to their schools next week. With several public examinations pending, pupils would need their special assistance during the next term.

Zimta also called on the Government to make a public statement on the grievances which caused the strike. These included salaries of lecturers and non-graduate teachers of which their restructured salaries had to be backdated to March, and the granting of vacation leave to teachers who had accumulated 123 leave days.

A development in that direction would immediately contribute to "an uplifting of the teachers' morale", the statement said.

Ghana

Chairman Rawlings Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy

AB3010155890 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has held discussions with Mr. (Musa Kusa), a special envoy of the Libyan leader, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at the Castle, Osu. At the meeting was a member of the PNDC responsible for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata. Mr. (Musa Kusa) told newsmen later that the meeting centered on bilateral relations, particularly areas of economic cooperation, and also the international situation.

Official Receives PRC Minister, Delegation

AB3010161490 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] The visiting Chinese delegation held discussions in Accra today with the secretary for transport and communications, Mr. J.A. Danso. The delegation, led by the minister of post and telecommunications [P&T], Mr. Yang Taifang, is on a week's visit to explore areas of cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Danso disclosed that the meteorological services department has been charged to undertake studies which will enable it to give two major forecasts a day to inland fishermen, especially those along the Volta Lake, which, he said, will warn the fishermen against stormy weather. Mr. Danso said the only problem will be that of encouraging the fishermen to buy radio sets through which they can receive their information. He said Ghana is gradually advancing in the field of forecasting.

The Chinese minister, Mr. Yang, said distances are drawing closer due to advancement in telecommunication technology. He said the Chinese P&T plays a very important role in the country's economy. Mr. Yang called for further cooperation between the two ministries in the areas of postal delivery and international telephone links.

Oil Refinery to Resume 'Normal' Operations

AB3110103290 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] The Ministry of Fuel and Power has directed that the management of the GHAIP [Ghana-Italian Petroleum Refinery Company] refinery should proceed with the decisions taken by the board of directors to resume normal refining operations at the refinery. In a statement issued today, it noted with satisfaction that the refinery was restarted yesterday after a period of shutdown earlier this month to undertake rehabilitation work. The ministry considers it significant that the resumption of refining operations has been achieved by the efforts of the GHAIP senior staff who dissociated themselves from

the unruly behavior towards the chief executive and acts of illegality undertaken by the unionized staff. It has further directed that the management of the refinery must ensure that its future operations are undertaken in an efficient and disciplined manner in accordance with restructuring objectives set out in the performance contract between the government and the refinery.

* Status of Cuban-Educated Students Resolved

91AF0090C Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 18 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The Ghana-Cuba Joint Commission for Cooperation has completed the conversion of certificates and diplomas of Ghanaians trained at the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Institute on the Isle of Youth in Cuba.

The results have been sent to the Public Services Commission for the proper grading of products from the institute who want to enter the public service, Miss Clottilda Amenga-Etego, Co-ordinator of Technical Education of the Ministry of Education, said on Thursday.

Miss Amenga-Etego was answering a question from the Ashanti Regional Secretary, Colonel (rtd) E. M. Osei-Owusu, who wanted to know what was being done by the Ministry of Education about the grading of the certificates and diplomas of Cuban trained Ghanaians so that they do not face the same problems which Ghanaians trained in East European countries encountered.

She accompanied a two-man team comprising the Director of the institute, Mr Luis Cruz, and his deputy, Mr Alberto Ablev, to call on the Regional Secretary as part of a tour of the country.

Miss Amenga-Etego noted that the products who are doing their national service are proving their worth and would not face the same problem.

Colonel Osei-Owusu said the government, since coming into power, has made changes in the educational structure to meet her needs.

He was, therefore, confident that the graduates from the institute will fit into the new system and contribute their quota towards national development.

Mr Cruz disclosed that the institute was the best among the 36 foreign schools on the Isle of Youth.

He said currently there are 446 Ghanaian students at the institute and 12 Ghanaian teachers who teach English, Geography, History and Ghanaian culture.

Mr Cruz expressed his gratitude to the parents of the students for the warm hospitality accorded them wherever they went.

He expressed the hope that the cordial relations between Ghana and Cuba would be improved not only in education but in the economic and political fields as well.—GNA

*** New Oil Well Drilling To Begin in West**
*91AF0090B Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 3 Sep 90 p 1*

[Article by Lloyd Evans, Tema]

[Text] Drilling of new oil wells in the Tano Basin in the Western Region will begin in October by Petro-Canada and the Ghana National Petroleum Company (GNPC), Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, Executive Chairman of GNPC, has said.

He said drilling tests at the basin by Petro-Canada and Phillips Petroleum had shown substantial reserves of both oil and gas.

Mr Tsikata, who was speaking in an interview at the weekend, said the drilling of these wells will be financed by Petro-Canada with a Canadian grant, a soft credit line from the World Bank and financial assistance from the GNPC.

He said a new drilling technology known as the horizontal method which increases oil recovery in certain fields would be applied on a pilot basis on the Tano field.

Mr Tsikata said in addition to this, a study is being conducted to see how best to integrate the oil and the gas to be produced in one production facility.

He said apart from the horizontal well that would be drilled, an appraisal well will also be drilled in the North Tano area to determine more accurately the quantity of oil reserves in that area.

Mr Tsikata said: "You have to drill more and more wells in order to get large accumulation so that you can sustain production over a long period", adding that, "that is the big secret of the oil industry."

Mr Tsikata said one is dealing with a very capital intensive industry and expensive technology and that if one is going to invest in this technology, one should have a large accumulation that will last for a longer period.

On the Saltpond oilfields, Mr Tsikata said that has not been abandoned and that a careful study is being made to make it commercial attractive, both for oil and gas production.

He said the field started production in 1978 with six wells being operated by Agri-Petco. He said by 1979 production was 4,800 barrels a day.

Mr Tsikata said the field was shut down in 1985 when production reached less than 600 barrels per day.

He said it is the intention of the GNPC to refurbish the platform at Tema Drydock prior to resumption of further production in the field.

On the Eastern Basin, Mr Tsikata said the PNDC is evaluating those projects to see whether oil companies could be attracted to risk their own resources to explore for oil and gas.

*** Ashanti Goldfields Production Above Target**
*91AF0090D Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 21 Aug 90 p 8*

[Text] The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC) produced a total of 112,720 ounces of gold from April to June this year to exceed its target by 5,998 ounces. The target for the period was 106,722.

The corporation was therefore able to reduce a deficit of 9,742 ounces from the first five months of operation this financial year to 489 ounces.

The latest issue of AGC NEWS, a monthly publication, quoted Mr J.A. Cox, Technical Services Manager of the corporation, as saying that the achievement "was very important for the financial health of AGC."

He said the underground section and the Tailings Treatment Plant (TTP) made significant contribution to this achievement.

According to the publication, Mr Cox said 521,000 ounces have been targeted for next financial year and this represents an increase of 31 percent over this year's target of 396,331 ounces.

So far, the corporation has produced a total of 280,057 ounces for the first nine months, leaving 116,274 ounces to be achieved to meet this year's target.

The corporation expects to produce an average of 38,758 ounces per month for the last three months of the financial year which ends in September.

"For the remaining three months of the year, we have to maintain current production levels at the very minimum of 39,000 ounces to make up the deficit of 489 ounces", Mr Cox was quoted as saying.—GNA

*** Oil Products Price Increases Announced**
*91AF0090A Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 3 Sep 90 p 1*

[Text] The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) has announced increases in the ex-refinery prices of petroleum products.

A release issued by the GNPC yesterday said continuing high levels of crude oil prices resulting from the Gulf crisis have necessitated the increases in the ex-refinery prices of petroleum products sold by the GNPC to oil marketing companies.

According to the release, new ex-pump price for petroleum products are as follows: Gasoline—133 cedis per litre, Gasoil—111 cedis per litre and Kerosene—100 cedis per litre.

The release said the price of Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), however, remains unchanged.

*** Army Commander Warns Against Provocations**

91AF0089B Accra *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC*
in English 10 Sep 90 pp 1, 8-9

[Article by Frankie Asare-Donkoh]

[Excerpt] The Army Commander, Brigadier Ben Akafia, has stated that the Armed Forces are combat ready to contain any actions by any group of people who will attempt to derail the country's transformation process.

He, therefore, warned that any soldier, group of soldiers or any other group of people who allow themselves to be used for any subversive activities against the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] should count themselves as enemies of the people and for that matter the Armed Forces.

The Army Commander said this when he addressed a parade of the forces after a two-hour route march, in Accra, on Saturday.

Brigadier Akafia stressed that "now that the transformation process embarked upon by the PNDC is unfolding, there are series of provocations and temptations to test the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

"Any provocations and temptations of the PNDC are provocations and temptations of the Armed Forces," the Commander stated firmly.

The transformation process, he further said, has a vision, and the Armed Forces, as part of the security services, the bedrock of the process, are prepared to defend it. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast**Gbagbo To Contest Election Results in Court**

AB3110095890 London BBC *World Service in English*
1709 GMT 30 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Ivory Coast's presidential elections are being followed by claim and counterclaim. The official results gave the country's veteran leader, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, 81.67 percent of the vote and his challenger, Monsieur Laurent Gbagbo, leader of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], 18.3 percent [figure as heard]. Mr. Gbagbo says he is going to court over the conduct of the elections while the interior minister has accused the opposition party of stirring up their young supporters to violence and hatred. From Abidjan, Elizabeth Blunt reports:

[Begin Blunt recording] The Popular Front candidate, Laurent Gbagbo, said today that his party would be appealing to the Ivorian Supreme Court about the conduct of the elections in some places, indicating that the figures his party had from their polling agents did not tally with those given officially. Indeed, the election

results had been declared when figures from certain places such as the town of Daloa were not yet available. Hardly any voting had taken place in Daloa, he said, and yet they were declaring a result.

Referring to the accusations made against him by the interior minister, Mr. Gbagbo quoted a whole series of accusations made against him and his party in recent weeks designed, he said, to give the impression that they were engaged in plotting against the government. He said that what the ruling party really had against him was that he dared to stand against President Houphouet-Boigny, and that, he said, was not something he was ashamed of.

Mr. Gbagbo said that the president had never really wanted to introduce a multiparty system in the Ivory Coast, that he and his party wanted to give the impression of democracy to please the IMF and the World Bank without having to suffer the reality.

Meanwhile, party officials said that more than a hundred of their supporters had been arrested over the election period, and that most of them were being held not in police cells but in an Army camp in Abidjan. They said that a colonel had given the order in their hearing that the FPI supporters were to be treated like mercenaries, and that they were then beaten and humiliated. [end recording]

Further Comments

AB3110101290 London BBC *World Service in English*
0730 GMT 31 Oct 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In the Ivory Coast, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny who has led the country since independence, has clearly won with over 80 percent of the votes cast in Sunday's elections. His opponent, Laurent Gbagbo, leader of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], received almost 20 percent of the votes cast. Mr. Gbagbo has complained that the election was not free and fair. The government for its part, has accused the opposition leader of stirring up his young supporters to hatred and violence. It is alleged that on election day, Mr. Gbagbo's fanatical supporters roamed the working class suburbs of Abidjan, spreading terror, threatening voters, and destroying property. On the line to Abidjan, Fergus Nichol asked Mr. Gbagbo for his opinion of the results:

[Begin recording] [Gbagbo in French fading into English translation] I am not convinced at all by the result that has just been announced, so we have appealed to the Supreme Court to demand the complete annulment of the election result.

[Nichol] And do you think that the Supreme Court will in fact reverse the decision?

[Gbagbo] No, I do not think so. But all the same, it is a legal procedure that we have to go through. I do not think it will work, but it is a matter of principle.

[Nichol] Is it only the numbers that you are contesting or do you think that you actually won the vote?

[Gbagbo] We cannot really believe we won the vote. But we do think that they cannot claim that they won either.

[Nichol] Mr. Gbagbo, you have claimed that there has been rigging of the votes. What is your evidence of that?

[Gbagbo] I am saying that before voting started, ballot boxes were stuffed, completely filled with votes in favor of my opponent. I am also saying that there were also nonexistent polling stations, in other words, in some villages, the number of voting places was distorted so as to favor my adversary and there were also other examples of rigging.

[Nichol] Mr. Gbagbo, the government has accused you personally of inciting your followers to make trouble during the vote. How do you respond to that?

[Gbagbo] But you see, these are only accusations; they are telling stories really. They (raised) problems whenever our delegates wanted to open up ballot boxes to verify that they were really empty before voting started, but they were not always allowed to do so and that caused problems.

[Nichol] Next month, the National Assembly elections go ahead. What forecast do you have for that?

[Gbagbo] We are going to have to wait because, only yesterday, the National Assembly was debating a law which concerns the upcoming elections, and so I cannot give you an answer on that now until we know the results of the assembly's deliberations.

[Nichol] In conclusion, Mr. Gbagbo, are you... [changes thought] is there any aspect of the elections with which you are happy?

[Gbagbo] Oh, we are very happy, very happy indeed, because it was the first time since independence that there was not just one candidate, and we think that is good for democracy. [end recording]

Official Ouattara on Economic Recovery Plan

AB3010183090 Abidjan Television Ivoirienne
Network in French 2030 GMT 26 Oct 90

[Interview with Alassane Ouattara, chairman of the interministerial commission on economic recovery, on the Economic Adjustment Plan, by economics students Valerie Assoi and Omer Kacou, Executive Secretary Bernadette Krah, and businessman Elete Aka, as part of the presidential campaign for President Houphouet-Boigny—recorded]

[Text] [Assoi] I am interested in learning about the economic programs of the various candidates. I would like to know about the economic program of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI]. I have often heard

that the PDCI's program is a precise program, a short-term program, and just suitable for the prevailing situation. What are the medium- and long-term perspectives of this program? I would also like to know whether you have details about the economic program of the other candidate and what you think about his program.

[Ouattara] First, I must tell you that I am particularly happy to receive the four of you here to discuss our country's future. I think this is important. It is not only during a period of electoral campaign that we should hold such meetings. It should be the permanent concern of every citizen. So, what program do we have? I must tell you right away that an economic program is something that cannot be improvised. It is not something that is drawn up just for the sake of elections. Everyone is aware that since April or May, we have been implementing an economic program strongly. We have already reported on what has been done so far, and I must add that it is not only a government or PDCI program; it is rather a national program because it has been approved by all parliamentarians. It is being implemented with the support of the entire national community, and it is supported by the international community.

The issue of the medium- and long-term aspects of the program can only be tackled after the short-term aspect has been solved. One cannot start thinking of the year 2,000 without solving the problems of 1990. So briefly, this is what we have been trying to achieve. We have already drawn up the guidelines of the medium- and long-term aspects of the economic program and right after the elections the government will brief the nation about all the provisions to this effect. As you are aware, we gave some hints at the PDCI congress in Yamoussoukro. This program lays emphasis on the youth. You are young and you are students. You have plans for the future which are of concern to us, and for which we are working.

[Assoi] I would also like to know whether you have any details about the economic program of the other candidate and what you think about that program.

[Ouattara] Well listen, I know my economic program. It is here. It is an important one. It has been approved by the National Assembly, and it is being implemented. It has been approved by the IMF, by the World Bank, and the whole international community. France, which is our privileged partner, has made a large financial contribution for its implementation—about 50 billion CFA francs. We have received an outward payment of 150 billion francs in the last six months. Well, if this program were not credible, empty, nobody would have injected 150 billion into it. So we have a program. I do not know the program of the other candidate. Anyway, it is important during election periods to avoid demagogic. We must tell the nation the truth. We must acknowledge that there are problems. We must say how we are going to solve them and this must be done within the framework of an economic program. The nation now has this economic program which will be implemented with vigor shortly after the elections. For my part, it is my

wish that we complete these elections quickly. You know, we must get down to work in our country. I have already said this. In the past six months, we have been getting down to work in a more orderly manner but this process must be strengthened. It is good to have elections. I will delve on this later. Having said this, we need to devote all our time to work because our country is facing a crisis and we must stop all kinds of demagogic. We must get down to work in order to solve the crisis as quickly as possible.

[Aka] Sir, contrary to what one may think, and despite their modest financial means, Ivorians are becoming more and more enterprising. They are setting up companies, thereby generating employment. Unfortunately, most of these small-scale industries are short-lived because of lack of financial means, inefficient functioning of an operational guarantee fund, inefficient counseling bodies, and capitulation of the banks which no longer lend monies. Can you tell us how, in concrete terms, your program plans to solve this problem which, unfortunately, is not being discussed at length during this presidential campaign?

[Ouattara] I agree with you that this problem of small-scale enterprises is a fundamental one. Miss Assoi talked earlier about the medium- and short-term aspects of this program. I told her that these aspects were of concern to us and that we have placed emphasis on them. We have already drawn up the major guidelines of the medium-term aspect of the program and negotiations for the details, and its financing will come up toward the end of the year with a joint IMF-World Bank mission. For this medium- and short-term program, we have provided for more diversification of our economy. We had, hitherto, placed emphasis on agriculture—coffee and cocoa production—but as I said earlier, we are a modern country and we must progress by strengthening growth in the other sectors. Small-scale enterprises have an, important role to play in this respect. Why? Because as far as we are concerned, the small-scale industries concretize the development of the average citizen. In the past, we did not have entrepreneurs. All companies belonged to foreign interests. Gradually, some of our fellow citizens decided to enter the private sector. They have tried their best and have acquired some experience. With the crisis and the state's privatization policy, some workers of the public sector moved to the private sector. So one of the fundamental aspects of the government's economic program will be, indeed, to give massive support to small-scale enterprises. How can we achieve this?

It is not an easy task. You know, one can only help you if you help yourself first. So the small-scale enterprise should take advantage of their experience to set up more efficient and serious management. Second, one does not go into business with loans only. Our countrymen must further develop the idea of savings. One can succeed only in a business in which one has invested his own money. Once that is done, government should encourage the process by easing the fiscal system for businessmen; by protecting them; and by assisting them in the implementation of

business regulations. These are precise areas that we are studying. For example, we can set up a bonus for the business sector to encourage them or a support fund.

[Krah] Sir, my concern is about the social aspect of the program. I would like to know what the program provides for concretely in health, education, and housing?

[Ouattara] You represent an important part of our population. We must say that somebody must finance social welfare. As the English would say: There is no free lunch. That means there is no free meal. When there is a meal, there is always somebody paying for it. So social welfare can only be meaningful if funds are provided to finance it. In the current economic program, we have emphasized a more efficient economic policy, a balanced economy, an economic policy that will generate savings and resources to embark upon such financing.

It amounts to some demagogic to say: I can build schools, I am going to build dispensaries. With what are you going to build them? The assurance I can give you is that we have an economic program that provides for precise projects in various sectors, and we have already started to implement these measures. We have embarked upon reducing the price of textbooks in the primary schools, we have taken measures on the prices of drugs in hospitals, and we have also completed work on revising the prices of agricultural tools, etc. All these measures will be announced in a few days. We have just reduced the price of electric power which is important for the households in the big cities and the urban centers. We are also working toward finding the best way for more balanced development between the cities and the villages.

For example, we are placing emphasis on developing the regional hospitals. The head of state has asked us to postpone the project to construct the Plateau hospital in order to rehabilitate the hospitals in the interior. These are precise projects that we have decided on which are being implemented smoothly. If we have more efficient economic management and if we generate more resources, we can do more.

[Krah] Sir, what does the program provide for in the area of housing, in particular low-cost housing?

[Ouattara] In the area of low-cost housing, we have a difficult problem in the big urban centers. We have seen the experience of other countries in this sector. It is true that we have already achieved a lot in this sector with the various social projects that have been implemented in the last few years. You know low-cost housing is a very expensive project after all. It is expensive because it has to be available to the tenants at a moderate price so there is still a matter of subsidy, and somebody has to pay the difference.

What we have decided—and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has given us his consent and has been encouraging us—is to set up a bank for housing. This housing bank will be able to finance social programs over 20, 25, or 30 years. The monthly reimbursement that

should have been 25,000 CFA francs will then be only 10 or 12,000, and this will enable us to solve this problem at the level of the urban centers.

[Kacou] Sir, my concern is the concern of all my comrade students and all the youths currently under training. We are aware that some comrades graduated almost three years ago and they have not been able to find jobs. May I ask what policy has the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast put in place to try to solve this employment problem?

[Ouattara] Mr. Kacou, you are aware that the youth are the major concern of the president of the Republic. He has said this on several occasions, I have used every opportunity to restate it, and all his actions prove it. The problem of employment for the youths in particular must be examined from both a long-term and short-term perspective. Why do I say that? We should not continue to train the youths for saturated employment sectors, so in the short term we must ensure that training is geared toward fields that provide the best prospects for employment. I am talking about the technical areas etc., and this is what justified the government's decision to build the higher technical institutions.

I think as students yourselves, you must be very careful about choosing fields in which to train. Concerning the short-term aspect, we must come back to the problem of the prevailing economic environment and the economic program. One cannot simply say we are going to create 100,000 jobs by making great projects. That is demagogic because at a given time, such a program has to be financed. Thus, we are back to the problem of having an efficient economic program and a sound economic policy. If you have a good economic policy first, you will be able to provide the resources to cater to social projects—as Mrs. Krah was asking a short while ago—and to implement precise projects.

Second, if you have an efficient economic program, you will be able to generate employment because the local companies will stop laying off their staff. By doing so, these companies will be able to stabilize jobs, recruit more staff, and attract new investors. All these factors go together. Some people may say that I am repeating myself, but a good economic policy is really the solution to the employment problem.

I believe in my country and in the president of the Republic. He is somebody with whom I have worked closely and I know what a great man he is. I have visited all 50 countries of our continent, I know all the heads of state, and I know that we are lucky to have somebody of exceptional quality like him. This electoral campaign can be summed up in two issues: the problem of confidence and credibility. We are lucky to have a head of state who is respected both in and outside the country. He is an experienced man. I am somebody who does not like adventures, maybe because I am a banker by profession. I want things that are sure because I want to know where my money is going, and this is how investors reason. They will

not put in their money if they feel that this country is engaged in an adventure. That is the first point.

Second is the issue of credibility. An investor will not invest if he believes that there is no credible economic program and there is no credible team for its implementation. Each one of us must make a choice that does not only take into account the current difficulties but also what the future holds for our country, its potentialities, and our objectives. Each one of us, as citizens, must think of the esteem our country enjoys on the continent and in the world. This choice is very important. For my part, I encourage you to make the good choice, as one would say, to choose stability and experience. Do not go into adventures, and I will even go further and say that our countrymen should come out and vote massively on 28 October. We should not feel that we should boycott these elections. This is very important. The international community must feel that we are giving massive support to President Houphouet-Boigny.

'About 100' Opposition Members Said Arrested

*AB3010182090 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT
30 Oct 90*

[Text] Abidjan, Oct 30 (AFP)—About 100 members of the opposition Ivorian Popular Front (FPI) were arrested following the Ivory Coast's first multiparty presidential elections held here Sunday, an FPI official said. The latest returns from Sunday's election released here Monday gave 81.67 percent of the votes to outgoing president Felix Houphouet-Boigny and 18.33 percent for FPI challenger, Laurent Gbagbo. Emile Boga, a lawyer for the FPI, said the militants were taken to the Gallieni military camp, headquarters of the army commanding officer, where some had been mistreated. He said more arrests were being made Tuesday. The official daily *FRATERNITE MATIN* said Tuesday that "about 50 troublemakers" from Mr. Gbagbo's party had been arrested during the election in several districts around Abidjan.

On Sunday, FPI supporters in the popular working class districts of Abobo and Yopougon had destroyed several dozen ballot boxes which they said had been stuffed with slips for the outgoing president before the polls were opened. AFP journalists reported Sunday night that at least 30 people had been arrested and detained in two Abidjan police stations.

Interior Minister Leon Konan Koffi said late Monday in a message broadcast over state television that "Mr. Gbagbo's bands of fanatics, charged up by calls of hatred from their leader, ran through Abobo, Yamoussoukro and Koumassi, spreading terror, shouting threats and carrying out obstructive acts." Mr. Gbagbo has denounced "countless irregularities" in the elections which he said had "no value." The FPI was preparing to submit a request to the Supreme Court Tuesday to cancel the elections because of alleged poll fraud, Mr. Boga said.

Liberia**Taylor Refuses to Attend Bamako Talks**

AB3010193490 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT
30 Oct 90

[Text] Banjul, Oct 30 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor has called off a meeting planned for Wednesday [31 Oct] with West African mediators seeking an end to the civil war in Liberia, an official source said here Tuesday. Members of the committee set up by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) were to have met Mr. Taylor in the Malian capital Bamako, but he has told Gambian President Dawda Jawara he will not go. Mr. Taylor sent a message to Sir Dawda, the current ECOWAS chairman, saying: "It's up to the ministers (in the committee) to come to Liberian territory to talk to him, the president of Liberia", the source added.

Under ECOWAS auspices, Liberian politicians, religious leaders and exiles have set up an interim government with a different president, lawyer Amos Sawyer. But Mr. Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) controls most of the country outside the capital Monrovia. The rebel leader strongly opposed an ECOWAS decision to send a peace-keeping force to Liberia in August. The force was welcomed, however, by dissident rebel chief Prince Johnson and partisans of the late president Samuel Doe. ECOWAS itself has been divided on the move, with Francophone members of the community saying they should have been properly consulted. Nigerian and Ghanaian troops form the backbone of the peace-keeping force.

At Wednesday's planned meeting in Mali, ECOWAS representatives were to have tried to win Mr. Taylor round to signing a ceasefire already agreed by other parties to the conflict. The mediating committee consists of Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. Mr. Taylor has asked for clarification of the ceasefire plan, arguing that ECOWAS has set itself up as judge in a conflict where it is playing an active role.

Officials Tuesday confirmed here, however, that a summit of the 16-nation ECOWAS group scheduled to take place in Bamako on November 26 and 27 would still go ahead. Observers said the cancellation of Wednesday's meeting, which had been planned for neutral ground, was nevertheless a major blow to ECOWAS plans for a "last chance summit" to find a political solution in Liberia.

Human Rights Body Reports on Effects of Crisis

AB3110094090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 30 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A peaceful end to the suffering of the people of Liberia is proving to be as elusive as ever. A meeting scheduled this week between the ECOWAS [Economic

Community of West African States] Mediation Committee and the rebel leader, Charles Taylor, whose agreement to any peace plan is crucial, has been called off because, according to ECOWAS officials, Charles Taylor is insisting that the talks are held in the area of Liberia he controls rather than in Bamako as originally suggested. This latest quirk will be of little comfort to Liberians for whom 11 months of civil war, involving government troops, rebel forces, and now the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, have exacted a terrible toll. The human rights group, Africa Watch, has just published a report on the conflict. Robin White asked Rockia Umar of Africa Watch, how many people had been affected by the war.

[Begin recording] [Umar] Well, half the Liberian population is either displaced within the country or has become refugees in neighboring countries. But, of course, that is not the total figure of people affected by the war because there are others affected by the shortage of food, by the scarcity of medical supplies. So, in one way or another, I think everyone living in Liberia has been affected.

[White] Now, of all these fighting factions in Liberia, from Doe's people, Taylor's people, Prince Johnson's people, who have been behaving the worst?

[Umar] They have all been behaving badly, and they have all behaved with total disregard for the interests of the civilian population.

[White] Johnson, according to some, had the best reputation and you are saying that is not the case.

[Umar] Well, Johnson is controlling a much smaller area of Liberia than Taylor is, and Johnson is personally responsible for shooting civilians in full view of the international press, so his credentials are nothing to write home about.

[White] What about the peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group]?

[Umar] They too, have behaved in a way that is in violation with their responsibility to take a neutral position in the conflict. They are fighting alongside with the remnants of Doe's forces, an abusive force in its own right, and with Johnson's forces. Clearly, their interest is to defeat Taylor and in this objective they have lost sight of what is their essential responsibility which is as a peacekeeping force. In order to get rid of Taylor, they have bombarded areas of Monrovia such as Congo Town, which has, of course, hit residential districts and made people homeless. I do not think there is any evidence that the ECOMOG forces are either collectively or personally killing civilians in Monrovia but their behavior raises a great concern about their ability to protect civilians and also their responsibility to take a strictly neutral position in this conflict.

[White] Now, a month or so ago, Taylor's people overran Grand Jide County which was Doe's stronghold and the

stronghold of the Krahn tribe in Liberia, and now I gather you have information as to what happened there.

[Umar] Yes, our investigator interviewed a wide range of Krahn people who have been fleeing in great numbers as a result of Taylor's presence in the area. It is estimated that a substantial proportion of the Krahn population has fled as a result of this and the others are in a risk of genocide if Taylor's forces win. There have been indiscriminate killings, extremely brutal torture of men, women and children, and it seems that Taylor has attracted a large number of very young boys into the army. Our investigator described the young boys who can hardly carry their Kalashnikov guns, who have tortured people in an excessively cruel way before shooting them. There are reports that Taylor is not in control of his forces. Well, he has a responsibility to control his forces and he has not done so. [end recording]

Nigeria

* EEC's Lome IV Grant for Projects Reported

91AF0088A Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English
24 Sep 90 p 32

[Article by Ubammadu Chukwuma]

[Text] The European Economic Community (EEC) has announced a grant of N3.54 [naira] billion to Nigeria as programme assistance for the country under the LOME IV Convention, amounting to the biggest single allocation of all the 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

It has in addition, provided a grant of N243 million to assist Nigeria in her Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

The utilisation of the fund will cover a period of five years until 1995 and is expected to focus on the development of human resources and community development in the areas of rural development, with special emphasis on environmental protection.

Apart from the support for telecommunications, the Cross River part, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) all totalling N124.9 million, Nigeria is also benefiting from a 5th EEC-sponsored regional programme under the LOME Convention amounting to N28.8 million granted to the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Survey (RECTAS).

From reports, gathered, work has extensively progressed to advanced stages at the various sites of the EEC-sponsored programmes all over the country.

The rural clinic, and two bedroom labour—part of the rural health facility project, has been roofed, while work is progressing extensively on the second phase of the erosion research project under Lome 111 which is basically on erosion control and soil conservation.

The N115 million rural electrification programme aimed at linking 33 rural villages in 12 states of the federation is equally going on unabated.

Sierra Leone

Official Says Country Cannot Handle Refugees

AB3010191290 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT
30 Oct 90

[Text] Freetown, Oct 30 (AFP)—Authorities in Sierra Leone cannot cope with an influx of tens of thousands of Liberian refugees who have fled a bloody 10-month civil war in their homeland. Bu Buakei Jabbie, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee (NRCC) made the statement in letters sent to the West African expeditionary force (ECOMOG) secretariat here headed by Ambassador Joshua Iroha and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office. The expeditionary force, sent into Liberia in August by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to impose a ceasefire between rebels and government troops, has been operating out of Freetown. Mr. Jabbie said the situation facing his government worsened in recent weeks "with the arrival of ECOMOG ships with a large number of evacuees of different nationalities without prior notice."

"There are currently 280,000 refugees and 30,000 Sierra Leone returnees in various parts of the country which the government cannot cope with from [a] humanitarian, shelter, health and security point of view," the letter said.

On Sunday, the U.N. Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) in Geneva said there were 130,000 refugees in Sierra Leone. In his letter, Mr. Jabbie said the "international assistance which has been forthcoming so far falls short of what the situation demands. The government, in spite of being in the process of implementing its structural adjustment program will continue to assist the refugees already in the country," he added. The chairman suggested that the "relief strategy" be shifted to the Monrovia port area "to ensure that food, medical and other relief supplies are directed there to be administered" so that "any further evacuation from Monrovia to Sierra Leone would be made virtually unnecessary."

ECOMOG and UNHCR officials said they had received the letter but refused to comment on its contents. Last week, foreign ministry sources said the government was to stop allowing Liberians to enter the country because of a demand by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that Sierra Leone should stop using unbudgeted funds to assist the refugees.

Togo

Eyadema Comments on Multiparty Democracy

AB3010215490 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Address by President Gnassingbe Eyadema on the occasion of the inauguration of the Constitution Drafting Commission in Lome on 30 October—live]

[Excerpts] Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Mr. Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. President of the Supreme Court, members of the Constitutional Commission, members of the committee monitoring the decisions of the seventh National Council, senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces, representatives of religious bodies, Mr. Mayor of Lome, honorable guests, militants of the Togolese Revolution, ladies, and gentlemen:

The solemn inauguration of the Constitutional Commission charged with drafting a constitution for our country undoubtedly marks a decisive turning point in setting up new bodies to guide our country's political future. Therefore, you will understand why I would like to take the opportunity of this historic occasion to remind you of the major steps of the democratization process which we embarked upon since 1979 to enable you to assess the importance of your mission of drafting a constitution for our state.

As you are aware, by intervening in the nation's political life in 1967, the army pledged to hand over power to a constitutionally established civilian rule as soon as it had completed its task of reconciling all the Togolese and restoring peace. In the same year, we inaugurated a constitutional committee charged with drafting a new constitution for our country. That constitutional committee then suggested reducing the number of existing political parties from four to two. I agreed to this proposal for two parties because, according to my deep conviction, a dancer cannot be dancing and appreciate his performance at the same time.

In my view, when one of the two parties was in power, it was necessary for the other to make objective and constructive criticism to correct the actions of the ruling government. That proposal for a return to political pluralism was made concrete in the new draft constitution of the Third Republic, a draft that was just completed in 1969.

However we may recall that the people were opposed to the proposal to return to a multiparty system. Thus, to fill the political vacuum that existed, together we set up the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] to reconcile all the Togolese and strengthen national unity. Throughout the years we spent together, whatever the circumstances may have been, we have always respected the people's desire. This is why, after being together for 20 years within the RPT and still motivated by the same concern of living together, we decided to ask the people whether

we should pursue the experience of the single-party system or whether we should turn to the multiparty system as we had suggested in 1969. You are aware of the answer.

While accepting the democratic openness and the suspension of the party's primacy over the state's institutions, the people opted for the emergence of various trends of thoughts and political leanings within the RPT. That liberalization of our institutions was only a new step of the democratic process that we embarked upon since 1969 and which permitted free elections under the Second and Third Legislatures as well as during the 1987 municipal and departmental elections.

Today we believe that our apprenticeship in democracy is advanced enough and that we have acquired sufficient political maturity to go onto a higher stage in the process of liberalizing our institutions. This is why, like in 1967, I am proposing that the Constitutional Commission which we are solemnly inaugurating today be independent and sovereign and that its proposals not be limited to the decisions of the seventh National Council. Therefore, I am calling on you to propose a draft constitution that can translate the deep aspirations of the people without losing sight of the international environment in which we are living, so that our country can go on to the stage of a multiparty political system. [applause]

Militants, at this stage our behavior must really reflect the political maturity which we are claiming to have. The recent 5 October events which cost the lives of four peaceful citizens in our capital and led to important property damage do not honor our country which the international community regards as one of the most stable in the subregion. We must consider that although it is easy to destroy, it is not always easy to rebuild. The foreigners who are jealous of our development and who, with the complicity of some irresponsible Togolese, have destroyed our property, will not help us reconstruct our country tomorrow. [applause and shouts]

Our political maturity must be reflected in the respect for state institutions, human life, and government property. Particularly it must reflect the acceptance of one another, whatever our ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds, in order to avoid the return of the devil of regionalism, vengeance, and tribal hatred that deeply divided and opposed the Togolese under the First Republic. [shouts] [passage omitted]

Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to call on all Togolese to be extra vigilant to foil the attempts of our enemies who want to poison the peoples' minds, to manipulate the youths, to sow discord among the people, and to destroy government property which is the fruit of everybody's sacrifices. As for the agent provocateurs, the trouble makers, and the property breakers, I want them to know that the nonviolence which we have so far adopted is not a sign of weakness. [applause] The government will not tolerate that such acts are repeated, and it has already taken the necessary measures. [applause]

Consequently, the government is warning the bandits and the fanatics, who think it their right to kill, burn, pillage, and cause panic in the markets in order to steal [applause], that they are exposing themselves to the full rigor of the law and that they will face the reaction of the Togolese people who, for anything in this world, will not allow anybody to destroy their property. Togo is a law-abiding country and also a country of order and discipline where every citizen as well as every foreigner must feel secure.

Militants, with the changes that we will have to make, let us be careful not to jeopardize our peace, our security, and our national destiny which have enabled us to pursue in serenity our common goal for the construction of our dear nation, in spite of the difficulties facing developing countries. Let us safeguard the image of a peaceful country, a country of discipline and security that has earned us esteem and commitment the world over. I wish you full success. Long live the new Togo! Long live national unity! [applause]

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